The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL

Operations of the Negro Troops in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE RECAPTURED BY THEM.

Brisk Skirmish and Defeat of the Rebels.

The Destination and Objects of the Expedition.

DESERTIONS OF REBEL CONSCRIPTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Sunday, March 15, 1863.

Several days since, an expedition left Beaufort, composed of the First South Carolina Volunteers, Col. HIGGINSON, and two companies of the Second South Carolina Volunteers, Col. MONTGOMERY, for the purpose of establishing a permanent post and base of operations on the St. John's River, Florida, which should also be a refuge for fugitives, and the headquarters for the organization of the colored troops. Yesterday, the steamer *Boston*, one of the transports of the expedition, returned to Port Royal with encouraging news of its success, up to the period of her departure. The troops landed at Fernandina, and marched thence to Jacksonville, capturing the latter town for the third time during the past year. The few inhabitants of the place were in mortal dread of the sable soldiers, and expected a general massacre; but the negroes conducted themselves with becoming propriety, and the residents soon overcame their terror. On the 11th instant, Col. MONTGOMERY and two hundred men took the road to Baldwinsville, where the Jacksonville and Tallahassee and Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroads form a junction; and when the troops got about three miles from Jacksonville, they encountered a rebel force, and had a sharp skirmish. The enemy was put to flight, and the negroes were pushing on.

The direct Tax Commissioners, last week, had a public sale of such lands as are not needed for military purposes, upon the islands of St. Helena, Port Royal and Paris. The competition for the possession of the lands was fair and the average price was $1 per acre. There were not more than twenty *bona fide* purchasers, as the Commissioners bid upon every lot in behalf of the Government, where there was a chance of its being knocked down below the sum that they estimated it to be worth.

Judging from the frequent desertions that have occurred of late, the rebel service is growing unpopular. In a letter written three days since, I informed you of the arrival within our lines of three soldiers from the half-starved, poorly clothed army that guards Savannah. This evening Capt. THOMPSON, one of Gen. HUNTER's aids, brought up from Fort Pulaski five sailors from the rebel gunboat *Savannah*, who escaped last night, making a prisoner of the young officer who commanded them. These men were selected as trusty fellows to come down the Savannah in a small boat and search among the marshes above Fort Pulaski for the three deserters to whom I have before alluded, who were believed to be still lurking there. Confidence in their devotion to the rebellion, however, was misplaced. As soon as they caught the officer—LOUIS BARTOW BEVILLE by name—off his guard, they astonished him by taking away his arms and informing him that he was a prisoner, bound to Fort Pulaski. He protested, but in vain, and in an hour afterward was hospitably received by Col. BARTON. These deserters, like most of the others who have come to us, are conscripts, and complain unqualifiedly of the hardships inseparable from the rebel service. Bad pay, scant food and insufficient clothing is the burden of their plaint. From information which they gave respecting a distinguished rebel officer who was to join them to-night down the river, on a reconnoissance, Col. BARTON fitted out his own men with the deserters' uniforms and dispatched them in the rebel boat to effect a capture. The plan is well laid, and I hope to write by next mail of its success.

H. J. W.

AN ADVENTURSOME TRIP.

From the Port Royal New South, 14th.

Capt. ALFRED F. SEARS, Constructing Engineer of Fort Clinch, reached Hilton Head on Wednesday morning last, having traveled the entire distance from Fernandina in an open row-boat, with a coxswain and crew of eight contrabands. Capt. SEARS made the trip from Fernandina to Port Royal Entrance in twenty-six hours, leaving the former post at 5½ o'clock on Saturday evening, and spending Sunday night on board the light-ship. But for the circumstance of being overhauled by Capt. BUDD, of the *Potomska*, off Sapelo, the distance from Fernandina to the wharf would have easily been made in twenty-four hours. As it was, the time occupied in the trip was exceedingly short for an open boat in an open sea. It is proper to add that the hazardous voyage was by no means one of pleasure, but was undertaken for the accomplishment of important business connected with Fort Clinch.

HEAVY ROBBERIES.

From the New South, 14th.

Some of the denizens of St. Helena Island are evidently endeavoring to give that post an unenviable reputation. In addition to the outrages upon the unoffending negroes, when the troops first landed there, several robberies have been recently committed upon the officers and monied men—*i. e.*, the sutlers—in that command. Among the sufferers is Mr. D. C. BUELL Sutler of the Eighty-first New-York Volunteers, from whom $1,200 in greenbacks, $3,000 in drafts, and a gold watch valued at $150, were stolen one night last week. Mr. BUELL's trunk was taken from his tent while he was asleep, carried some rods to the rear, and the entire contents abstracted. Two silver dollars which he carried as "pocket-pieces," were all the funds which remained in his possession at daybreak.

Lieut.-Col. COMFORT, of the Independent Battalion, was also the victim of a heavy robbery a few nights since. Leaving his tent for a few moments, he returned to find his trunk broken open, and his clothing and papers scattered about his bed; but his money—amounting to betmeen $1,100 and $1,200—was gone.

In both of the above cases the services of the Provost-Marshal Guard, Lieut-Col. HALL, and of the various Post Provost-Marshals at the posts of St. Helena, Beaufort and Hilton Head were at once invoked and systematic measures were adopted to ferret out the guilty parties; but as yet no trace of the robbers has been discovered.

We understand that nineteen cases of liquors, consigned per the *Arago*, to Dr. CRAVEN, Medical Purveyor of the Department, were stolen while that vessel was being discharged. The detection of the thieves in this instance will be a work of no great difficulty.

ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. HUNTER.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON-HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 10, 1863.

1. Sales of liquor by Post Commissaries to officers, will be made only upon permits, containing a certificate signed by the officer that this liquor is for his personal use exclusively, and approved by company and regimental commanders, and by the commanding officer of the post, personally. Permits will not be given to exceed one gallon per month. A record of such permits will be kept at Post Headquarters.

2. The issue of liquors to soldiers will only be permitted upon the certificate of the senior medical officer of the regiment [illegible] that such issue is necessary from medical causes. The requisitions will be approved in the same manner as are provision returns. Ordinary fatigue duties do not justify such issues; and no liquor will be issued to pickets under any circumstances. All habitual or frequent issues, under the above directions, are prohibited; and commanders are advised that their duty is rather to discourage its use in every way, then to burden themselves with the reproach of facilitating formation of bad habits, by either officer or soldier.

3. Letters of transmittal may hereafter be addressed to these headquarters, written upon a half sheet of letter paper.

4. No trading vessels, or vessels having on board sutler's stores will be permitted to accompany the expedition about to leave this harbor, except with a special permit of the Major-General Commanding. The vessels of regularly authorized regimental sutlers will be given permits to follow whenever the situation of affairs may seem to justify such incumbrances. By command of

Maj-Gen. DAVID HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
March 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.—In view of the necessities of the service, and until further instructions are received from Washington, the payment of all accounts for Company savings in this department is hereby suspended, except on special authorization from these Headquarters.

By command of

Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER.

CHARLES G. HALPINE, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

How St. Patrick's Day was Celebrated—Foot and Hurdle Races—A Sad Accident.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FROM THE RIGHT WING OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday Evening, March 17, 1863.

St. Patrick's Day, 1863, will long be remembered by this wing of the army, celebrated as it has been in a right royal manner by the Irish Brigade. Prompted by motives of veneration for the adored Saint who converted Ireland, and at the same time cast out all serpents from her boundaries, and believing that the *morale* of his troops would not be injured by a little wholesome amusement, Gen. MEAGHER determined on keeping this calendar day after the manner of his countrymen at home. Every preparation was therefore made, such as the building of speaker stands, digging of ditches, erecting of hurdles, &c., &c., and at 1 o'clock this morning the ball opened with the beating of drums and other accompanying noises, which startled the soldiers in the various encampments for miles around; and well they might, for the music of the drums at that unnatural hour of the night is suggestive of nothing else save the long roll and coming of the enemy. The rebs, however, did not make their appearance.

The ground selected for the various athletic sports comprised some fifty acres, hilly and muddy, but the best that the country and season could afford. To the left, in a small grove, were Gen. MEAGHER's quarters, variously festooned, and decked with Irish and American flags. Adjoining was a large platform, occupied through the day by invited guests, who could look over the white tents of the Sixty-ninth and other regiments comprising the Irish Brigade, scattered about in various directions, and upon the play-ground beyond. At an early hour in the forenoon officers and soldiers of every grade began to repair to this spot, to participate in or witness the sport. Among others we saw Gen. Hooker, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Sedgewick, Gen. Butterfield, and any number of Brigadiers. Speech-making, horse-racing, leaping, vaulting, &c., comprised the amusements of the forenoon. About 1 o'clock Gen. MEAGHER mounted the platform near his tent, and announced that the day's sports were not over "by a long shot," but that among other things to follow would be a foot-race, all privates and non-commissioned officers being permitted to enter the lists, the winner to receive $5; a wheelbarrow-race, the competitors to be bound hand and foot, the one first reaching the goal to receive $7; a wrestling match, the contestants to be inclosed in sacks: and as a finale, a chase for a greased pig, the one succeeding in holding him to be declared the lawful owner and possessor. This part of the performance the General very much feared would not come off, owing to the want of a pig. The country had been scoured for miles around in search of a victim, but unfortunately but one could be found, belonging to a widow lady in Falmouth; she demanded thirty dollars for the animal. Parties were at that moment negotiating with her. If they could prevail on the woman to dispose of her pig for fifteen dollars, the chase would come off, otherwise it would have to be postponed until some future day. After the delivery of these few remarks, the commanding officers present, many of them accompanied by their ladies, on horseback or in ambulances, repaired to a bower close by for refreshment, while the military hastened to the racing ground to witness another "heat." Horses and mules of every age, color and size were led into the course and at a given signal scampered away pell-mell, helter-skelter, Tam O'Shanter style, leaping first a ditch, then a hurdle, now running, now trotting, now wheeling or stumbling—altogether, it was a "stampede" such as has seldom been witnessed, even at the famous Donnybrook Fair. At the lower end of the course, near to Gen. HANCOCK's headquarters, were a pair of bars of such height as to bring fully one-half of the riders to a stand-still. One lady, however, escorted by a Major-General, essayed repeatedly, amid the cheers of the spectators, to leap this obstacle, and when we left that portion of the field, was still endeavoring to accomplish what so few of her male companions could do.

A severe accident, which occurred about 10 o'clock, terminated the racing for some time. Sergeant BRIGGS, of Company K, Sixth New-Jersey cavalry, who was riding in an opposite direction, came into collision with Capt. KEITH. His own horse was killed, and he himself, it is feared, fatally injured. The Captain escaped unhurt, though his animal was seriously injured, having both a shoulder-blade and leg broken.

The various amusements laid down in the programme were kept up until 5 o'clock, when the crowd began to disperse.

While these sports were being participated in, a large body of our cavalry were fighting the enemy a few miles distant, the sharp and rapid firing of artillery being heard all this afternoon. This force, consisting of numerous cavalry regiments, started out on a reconnoissance yesterday and to-day, taking the direction of Culpepper. Early this morning a brigade of rebel infantry were observed to be moving off in pursuit on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, and the supposition is that our troops are engaging them.

J.

The Late Raid of Averill's Cavalry Within the Enemy's Lines.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday, March 18, 1863.

The raid of the Union cavalry yesterday within the lines of the enemy is deserving of more than a passing notice. It is the dawning of a new era in the history of this army. Henceforward, the old order of things is to be reversed, and instead of standing on the defensive, warding off raids of the enemy upon our extended front and flank, offensive movements upon and within the enemy's lines will be the order of arrangement. This new system of warfare was most auspiciously initiated yesterday, on a most auspicious occasion—the 17th of March. It was a complete success in every respect, and is one of the legitimate results flowing from the new management of affairs in the Army of the Potomac. The cavalry force under the command of Gen. AVERILL, to the number of 2,000, with a light battery, proceeded up the Rappahannock, the 16th, on a reconnoissance, to ascertain the truth or falsity of various rumors that had reached headquarters of an advance of the enemy upon our right. Finding no enemy on the left bank of the river, that night preparations were made to move across on the following morning at Kelly's Ford, six miles below the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Everything being in readiness the movement commenced at 7½ o'clock on the morning of the 17th. The wily enemy seemed to be fully prepared for the expedition, and were ready with a large picket, protected by abattis, earthworks, &c., to defend the ford to advantage. When it is known that at this point only two men can ford the river abreast, some idea can be formed of the danger of the undertaking in the presence of a determined and well prepared enemy. The crossing, however, was successfully accomplished after a brisk skirmish, in which our cavalry, officers and men, evinced the most reckless bravery. Once across the river, a regular cavalry and artillery fight took place between Gen. AVERILL's command and the rebel forces under the command of Gens. STUART and FITZHUGH LEE, and, for once during this war, there was a fair cavalry fight, and the result was just what everybody predicted it would be—a Union triumph. The forces opposed to each other were about equal in numbers, and similarly appointed and equipped. The rebels, made desperate by the advance of Union troops across the Rappahannock, and upon soil which they have recently sworn to defend with their last drop of blood, (the figure, "the last ditch," having been abandoned,) fought like bloodhounds, and disputed every rood of ground as if they had been educated, as the Mamelukes and Janissaries, in the belief that they must die by their standard. Again and again did they charge upon our lines formed in echelon, and as often were they repulsed in the most gallant manner. When our men charged upon the enemy's lines, it was done with such impetuosity, that successful resistance was impossible. Sword in hand, they dashed upon the foe, who, after attempting to stand up against the first charges, doggedly retired before them. All day the fight lasted, at intervals, and for between four and five hours, at one point, so determined was the resistance, it was difficult to determine which side would ultimately gain the victory; so nearly balanced was the conflict; but when after a gallant charge, in which the Fourth New-York particularly distinguished itself, the enemy did give way, a running fight was kept up until they were driven behind their earthworks, and into the rifle-pits erected for the defence of Culpepper—a distance of ten miles from the ford. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, Gen. AVERILL retired to the left bank of the river, without molestation from the enemy—a fact conclusive in itself that the enemy had seen enough of the Yankees for one day. The success of this affair has wonderfully elated the whole army, and particularly the troopers, who now feel that they are invincible.

P.

Important Cavalry Order—Surprises to be Severely Punished.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—The fact of any party of men, in the performance of outpost duty, having been surprised and captured manifests a disregard for orders and a criminal neglect of duty, for which no punishment can be too severe.

Hereafter, any commissioned officer or officers, in command of a party engaged in scouting, outpost or picket duty, who shall be surprised, and any of the party under his or their command taken prisoners, will be recommended for dismissal, the non-commissioned officers will be reduced to the ranks, and they, together with the other enlisted men of the party surprised, will be charged on their next muster-roll with all the public property with which they have been intrusted, and which shall have been captured by the enemy. By command of

Brig.-Gen. STONEMAN.

A. J. ALEXANDER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEATH OF MAJ.-GEN. SUMNER.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, March 21.

Maj.-Gen. E. V. SUMNER, United States Army expired at the residence of his son-in-law, Col. W. W. TEALL, in this city, this morning, at fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock, of congestion of the lungs, after an illness of only five days.

The death of this veteran soldier has cast a pall of gloom over the entire city, and the deep sorrow of our citizens is everywhere visible.

The places of business are all heavily draped in mourning, and the National flag hangs at halfmast in every part of the city. The General was under orders to report at St. Louis for duty, and was on the point of starting when attacked by the disease which has terminated fatally. In the death of Major-Gen. SUMNER, the country will mourn the loss of one of her bravest and most patriotic defenders.

He was one of the oldest Generals in the army, having been in the service over forty-three years. The last words of the veteran hero were: "*God save my country, the United States of America.*"

His funeral will probably take place on Tuesday next.

Sketch of Gen. Sumner's Services.

Gen. EDWIN V. SUMNER was a native of Boston. He entered the army as second lieutenant, second Infantry, March 3, 1819, and was appointed from New-York. He has been upon constant duty ever since. He served with distinction in the Mexican campaign, on SCOTT's line, and was severely wounded in the battle of Cerro Gordo. In that campaign he was Major of the Second Regiment of Dragoons, and led the charge at the bridge of Medelin, near Vera Cruz, in which a regiment of lancers was broken and put to flight.

For his gallant conduct while commanding the mounted rifles in the assault at Cerro Cordo, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and placed in command of all the cavalry engaged at Molina del Rey, where the most murderous fight in the Mexican war took place. He there held in check a body of five thousand lancers which threatened to overwhelm the left of the American force, and thus changed the fortune of the day. In this action Lieutenant-Colonel SUMNER was under continuous and destructive fire, but maintained his position, although his horse was shot under him. For his gallant conduct on that occasion he was made brevet colonel. Up to the Mexican war Gen. SUMNER was continually on service on the extreme Western frontier in the Indian country.

In 1838, Gen. SUMNER (then captain of dragoons,) was in command of the cavalry school of practice at Carlisle barracks. He was selected in 1853, and sent on special duty to Europe, with especial reference to an improvement in his particular arm of the service.

From 1851 to 1853, the General was Military Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico. In 1855 and 1856, he commanded in Kansas. In 1858 he was appointed commander of the Department of the West. In 1861 he was selected and sent to California, to relieve Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON in that department, in consequence of the resignation of the latter. Gen. SUMNER was ordered, at his own request, from California, for service in the east.

Upon Gen. SUMNER's arrival from California, he was employed under Gen. McCLELLAN in reorganizing the army, and had command of a corps when the movement was made on the Peninsula. His corps participated in the battle of Seven Pines, coming to the support of Gen. CASEY after the repulse on the first day. Subsequently Gen. SUMNER commanded the right wing, and was in all the engagements on the Peninsula, up to and including the battle of Malvern Hills. When the army was withdrawn from the Peninsula, Gen. SUMNER's corps was attached to Gen. POPE's command, and, after the reverses in front of Washington, was under Gen. McCLELLAN in Maryland. With that General he participated in the engagement in and subsequent movement from Maryland, and upon the change of command to Gen. BURNSIDE, had the Second and Ninth *corps d'armée*. He held this position at the battle of Fredericksburgh, and though prevented by Gen. BURNSIDE from crossing the river with his troops, expressed an ardent desire to share with them the perils of the field. He was sixty years of age when he died.

DESERTERS IN INDIANA.

"Butternuts" Rescue them After Arrest—The Copperheads Dispersed.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 21.

A Cincinnati special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says that on the 19th a squad of soldiers were sent to Rush County, Ind., to arrest some deserters, and succeeded in capturing six. While on their way to the cars the deserters were rescued by one hundred mounted "Butternuts," armed with rifles. Two companies of infantry, sent from Indianapolis, recaptured the deserters and scattered the traitors.

IMPORTANT FROM NASSAU.

Great Increase of Contraband Trade with the Rebel Ports.

A List of Eighteen Steamers Engaged in the Business.

The Pirate Retribution Condemned as Unseaworthy, and Sold.

Another Pirate Steamer Nearly Ready.

From Our Own Correspondent

NASSAU, N. P., Sunday, March 15, 1863.

Since my last the trade between this port and the rebel States has increased to a very great extent. At no period during the rebellion have there been so many goods shipped as at present. The following are the names of *part* of the steamers running regularly between this port and Dixie. They, with few exceptions, make Charleston their port of destination:

Antonica, (late Herald.)
Stonewall Jackson, (late Leopard.)
Douro.
Annie Childs.
Ruby.
Eagle.
Wave Queen.
Nicholas 1st.
Mariel.
Victory.
Douglass.
Emma.
Britannia.
Calypso.
Flora.
Minna.
Gertrude.
Giraffe.

The *Ruba* is commanded by Capt. CARLIN, who was recently liberated from Fort Lafayette as a British subject. He has made two succesful trips, and left yesterday on the third.

Three steamers arrived yesterday, and one this morning from Charleston. They bring no news of importance. The steamer *Thistle*, which ran ashore entering Charleston harbor, and it was supposed would be a total loss, has since been got off, and found to be but little damaged. She is expected here daily with a cargo of cotton.

Capt. WILLIAM ROSS POSTELL, formerly in the United States revenue service, is here in the sloop yacht *Rosalie*, with a cargo of cotton. He has run the blockade seven times. At the outbreak of the rebellion he seized the United States cutter *Dobbin*, with two armed boats, and turned her over to Gov. BROWN, of Georgia. I believe she was afterward returned to the Government, and sent to Norfolk.

The rebel privateer *Retribution* arrived here a fortnight ago last Wednesday, and after lying in the harbor a week was condemned by a Board of Survey as being unseaworthy, and sold at public auction by H. ADDERLEY & Co. to C. R. PERPALL, who is ADDERLEY's brother-in-law. It is, doubtless, a bogus sale. You will probably hear of her committing her villainous depredations on the high seas again before long. She has on board five large guns, three of which were mounted when she arrived. Her officers and crew are still here.

The steamer *Georgiana* is at present at Cochrane's anchorage. She is a fine modled vessel, and said to be very fast. *There is not the least doubt of her being intended as a privateer.* She had two heavy guns mounted when she arrived. The Governor, at the request of the Consul, ordered her to be searched. The report returned was, *that she was an armed merchantman.*

The schooner *Albert*, from Charleston, is reported by the British schooner *Emulous*, to have been captured, last Thursday, north of Abaco, by one of our gunboats. She had on board 250 bales of cotton. There has not been a gunboat off our harbor for a month.

A grand ball was given at Government House, on Friday last, in honor of Prince ALBERT's wedding. It was an admixture of black, white and grey, or in other words, the whites, blacks, quadroon, octoroon and mulatto.

Our new Consul entered upon the duties of his office last Monday. He is a very gentlemanly, quiet man, and spoken highly of by all who have made his acquaintance.

The weather for the past week has been delightfully cool and pleasant, and the city very healthy.

UNION.

The Pirate Retribution.

A BRITISH MAGISTRATE ADJUDICATING THE CASE OF THE CAPTURED BRIG EMILY FISHER.

We have intelligence, by the arrival of the brig *Emily Fisher* at this port, that the rebel privateer *Retribution*, which captured the *Fisher* off Castle Island, was not seaworthy, and that her commander, who calls himself Captain PARKER, would no longer trust himself and crew in her far away from land. The privateer has rotten, or partially rotten timbers, and the crew of the *Fisher* learned that the rebel vessel could at that time scarcely withstand the recoil of the rifled gun which she carried, and that, though she had on board four other guns, it was not deemed safe to mount them. The Captain of the privateer admitted to Captain STAPLES, of the *Fisher*, that he would condemn the vessel, or have her condemned, when he should get her into some seaport; but he added that the Confederate service would not be the loser by that circumstance, *as he should undertake to get a steamer*, which he had long desired to do.

Capt. STAPLES heard directly from Nassau, on the 6th inst., while on the passage here, that the *Retribution* was at that port, whither she was known to be bound, that she was about to be condemned, and that there was no question as to this result.

The intelligence is also received by the *Emily Fisher* that a British magistrate on Aclyn Island (one of the Bahamas) undertook to adjudicate the case of that vessel. It appears that after her capture, which was accomplished through complicity of a wrecking schooner carrying the British flag with the privateer schooner, the captain of the *Retribution* put the *Emily Fisher* in charge of the wreckers, and they ran her ashore. While the rebels and wreckers had possession of the vessel, Capt. STAPLES, with four of his crew and one passenger, lived on an island under a tent, which they constructed of an old sail, and that they existed in this manner for three days. During that time the case of the capture was brought before the magistrate. The pirates wanted the vessel, having captured her. The wreckers wanted their pay. They had decoyed her into the hands of the pirates, and had subsequently run her ashore. Of course they claimed salvage. The magistrate decided, finally, that the Captain of the *Fisher* might proceed with his vessel on giving up half his cargo—about two hundred hogsheads of sugar—whether to the wreckers or the rebels, or both, does not distinctly appear.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Late News from China—A Decline in Teas—The Pirate Chapman, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 18.

Arrived ships *Don Quixote*, from New-York; *Imperial*, from Hong Kong.

The markets are dull. Sales of 2,000 tons Anthracite Coal, at $15 50.

Hong Kong dates of the 19th January are received. Black and Oolong Teas had declined. The shipment of American cotton goods to New-York continued. Raw cotton was weaker, but in demand for America and England.

The ship *Romance of the Sea* had sailed for San Francisco. She is now 77 days out, and has not since been heard of.

The rebels menaced Ningpo, but in consequence of supposed arrangements securing British neutrality, they no longer approach within thirty miles of Shanghai.

The foreign residents of Shanghai believe that France contemplates territorial aggrandizement in China, with Ningpo for a base of operations.

The expectations of the Chinese that Russia might end assistance in the suppression of the rebellion are unlikely to be realized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 19.

The market is dull; sales of Anthracite Coal at $15; Cumberland in casks at $26; Alcohol 80c.

Arrived, ship *Kathay*, Hong Kong, with dates to the 27th of January.

Tea had a downward tendency; otherwise the market was without recent change.

The steamer *Tinnerneuth* would not return to San Francisco.

It was believed the project to establish a British line of steamers between California and China would be abandoned.

The steamer *Oregon* sailed yesterday for the North Western parts of Mexico, crowded with passengers. The cargo was principally mining machinery.

The rates of passage by the steamer *Constitution*, leaving Monday, 1st of April, are as follows: First cabin, $250; second cabin, $160; steerage, $106. At the last steamer day, in consequence of the opposition, each line charged $150, $80 and $50.

Mr. CRITTENDEN has been released upon evidence not implicating him with the pirate *Chapman*. Twenty-five men were captured on the vessel, and confined in Fort Alcatrass.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 20.

The steamer *Constitution* is entering the harbor.

Sailed, bark *Moonbeam* for Liverpool; ship *Flying Eagle* for Boston, carrying 8,500 bags of copper ore, 400 bales of wool, 10,500 hides and 5,500 gallons of turpentine.

Reliable reports from the City of Mexico, to the 2d, say the French were then 11 leagues from Mexico, and no signs of an immediate advance.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Teas dull. Silks unchanged. Raw cotton firm at 12 raels for speculative purposes and shipments. Anthracite coal 13 taels.

CANTON, Sunday, Jan. 25.

Since the 14th, sales of [illegible] chests of green tea at 35@36 taels; 900 half chests [illegible], 20@23 taels, all for American ports.

Cotton firm. Cotton goods unsought.

HONG KONG, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Freights dull for large ships. Medium-sized in demand. Cotton fabrics dull; sales 2,000 bags Shanghai Cotton, $18; $20@$50 per picol.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE

The Public Schools—Sale of Kenner's and Minor's Blood Horses, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 7, 1863.

The 4th of March was quite a busy and interesting day among our Public Schools. The day was set apart as one of special visits from the Directors and other gentlemen interested in the cause of education here.

I went to only one of them—the First District Girls' High School, on Clio-street; and I was especially drawn to this, as it had been given out in the papers that Gen. BANKS was expected to be present. The General did not come, (very much to the disappointment of his fair young friends,) owing to pressing public duties; but the scene was otherwise so very interesting as to merit a few words of notice. The more so, as some of the young ladies, who figured prominently and acquitted themselves so well, have Northern friends, who will be pleased to hear of them.

The first refreshing thing that attracted me, as I entered the room, was the manifest air of loyal Union sentiment pervading everything; if it was not deeply enthroned in *every* sensitive young heart before me, there were at least the outward symbols to greet both eye and ear.

In the rear of the platform, at the extreme end of the room, was a full length, life-sized portrait of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and in the centre and on each side were suspended flags of the Union. The Directors and several gentlemen and lady visitors were present.

At 1 o'clock Miss F. A. COGSWELL, the Principal, assisted by Mrs. L. M. RICHARDSON, Preceptress of Natural Sciences, and Miss J. LIDDELL, Preceptress of Mathematics, commenced the exercises, which were as follows:

SONG—"Red, White and Blue," by the whole school.
RECITATION—"The Union," by Miss Adams.
RECITATION—"No More," by Miss Bishop.
RECITATION—"American Flag," by Miss Collyana.
SONG—"Star-Spangled Banner," by the school.
DIALOGUE—"Republican Institutions," by Misses Edwards and Bowman.
SONG—"Let me kiss him for his Mother," by the whole school.
RECITATION—"Parhassius," by Miss Tank.
RECITATION—"Auction Extraordinary," by Miss Molly Martin.
COMIC SONG—"Grandmother's Advice," by Miss Bowman.
RECITATION—"Rock me to sleep, Mother," by Miss Hartson.
SONG—"Ah! I sigh to rest me," by Miss Anna McLean.
COMPOSITION—"Earth's Battle-fields," by Miss Beecher.
COMPOSITION—"Influence of Prejudice," by Miss Martin.
RECITATION—"Mother of Washington," by Miss Mooney.
CLOSING PIECE—A medley of national airs, by Miss Bowman.

Where all acquitted themselves so well, it is difficult to isolate any one; but I was especially struck by Miss HARTSON's pathetic rendition of that most exquisite piece, "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother." In contrast with this was little Miss MOLLY MARTIN's "Auction Extraordinary," in which she—quite a child—convulsed the room with a description of a lot of bachelors put up for sale. The compositions of Miss BEECHER and Miss MARTIN were excellent; so was the music throughout, both vocal and instrumental, and Miss BOWMAN's closing medley was admirably performed. The whole exhibition reflected the highest credit upon the scholars and their teachers. The Principal, Miss COGGSWELL, is a highly accomplished lady, of New-Hampshire, of Union proclivities, &c.

As our schools are the nurseries of feelings to last the owner through a lifetime, the Directors are wisely endeavoring to take such steps as shall inculcate in young minds the duty and gratitude they owe their common country.

The Directors of the Public Schools of the First District have considered this subject of consequence enough to merit the formal adoption of a very patriotic preamble and the following resolution, at a meeting held last night:

Be it Resolved, That the teachers in this District be instructed henceforth to make the singing of patriotic songs, and the reading of appropriate passages from the addresses and speeches of patriotic men, a part of the business of each day in the several departments of the respective schools.

SALE OF BLOOD HORSES.

An interesting and characteristic event occurred during the present week in the sale of blood horses, the property of Messrs. KENNER and MINOR, who are now in arms against the United States. It will be remembered that this was pursuant to an order of Major-Gen. BUTLER, commanding this seizure and sale to take place for the benefit of the United States Government, which order was subsequently confirmed by Major-Gen. BANKS.

The scene was very beautiful, as the magnificent creatures were trotted out, one by one, to show their merits; and it would have wounded their former owners to the quick to see some of their pets, with the blood of Lexington coursing through their veins, going among the crowd for hundreds where they should have commanded thousands of dollars. But rebellion is a luxury for which we we must pay a price, like any other. The bidding seemed to be confined principally to parties acting for Northern purchasers. Some of these noble animals might almost be said to have been given away, they went for a price so little commensurate with their actual value

INTERESTING FRON HAVANA.

The Rebellion in Santo Domingo Suppressed.

PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

The Egyptian Negroes in Mexico—The U. S. Steamer Alabama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 14, 1863.

The rebellion in Santo Domingo has ended in a "bottle of smoke," or, at least, the Government authorities here say so. On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 11th inst., three days after the news had been brought from Santo Domingo by the Spanish mail steamer, the newspapers of Havana, in their afternoon bulletin, published the following telegraphic message, which had been transmitted to them from the Captain-General's Office to be inserted in their issue:

CAPTAIN-GENERALSHIP OF THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA:

His Excellency the Captain-General has just received from the Governor of Puerto Principe the following telegram:

The Commanding-General of Cuba, in a dispatch which reached me at half-past two at night says: "The frigate *Petronila* has come in from Santo Domingo. The rising has been suffocated there. Complete tranquillity prevails in all that territory."

This I communicate to you for insertion in the paper you that direct.

JOSE O. DE ROZAS,
The Brigadier Chief of Staff.

HAVANA, March 11, 1863.

The above was followed by another governmental dispatch published in the Havana papers of the succeeding day:

CAPTAIN-GENERALSHIP OF THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA.

GENERAL ORDER OF MARCH 12, IN HAVANA.—Brig. D. MANUEL BUCETA, Commanding-General of the Column of Operations of the Army of Santo Domingo, says to his Excellency the Captain-General of this Island, with date of the 5th inst., from Monte-Christi, the following:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I have a particular pleasure in informing your Excellency, taking the opportunity of the sailing of Her Majesty's steamer *Transport No. 3*, that the revolution in this part of the island no longer exists; for the enemy, having been beaten by the column under the command of Gen HUNGRIA, have cowardly dispersed—some going off to the towns from which they came, and the chiefs who headed them seeking shelter in isolated houses of the country. Order being reestablished, it is to be hoped that a lasting peace will follow.

And by command of His Excellency, it is made known in the general order of this day, for public acquaintance and satisfaction. The Brigadier Commander of the Staff.

JOSE DE ROZAS.

The *Diario de la Marina* gives the following account of the rebellion:

"The insurrection, as we have been informed, broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Sabaneta and Monte-Cristi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti.

The detachment of troops at Guayubin, which only consisted of from thirty to forty soldiers, was obliged to go armed to the town of Monte-Cristi, where the Captain of the schooner *Matilde*, which was at anchor there, Don GASPAR [illegible], deceiving the vigilance of the rebels, took them on board, and brought them to Puerto Plata.

The Dominican General, HUNGRIA, commanding officer of the District of Santiago de los Caballeros, left that city in pursuit of the rebels, with 300 Spanish soldiers, and on the 25th was encamped at [illegible], a place likewise situated on the frontiers of Hayti, and which the General understood to be very strategic for operations. In Santiago it was feared that the insurrection would be seconded, and, in fact, it broke out on the 26th and [illegible]. The rebels were, however, attacked and dispersed by a valiant commander of the Spanish army, who, at the head of very inferior forces, charged them with the bayonet, killing and wounding several, as well as taking prisoners, without any loss on his side but that of three wounded.

We have been informed, although the news is not official, that the rebels being pursued beyond Santiago by the same Commander, crossed the river, and removed the vessels to prevent being followed, but that our troops having waded across in another place they were again routed.

With regard to the operations of Gen. HUNGRIA, who as has been mentioned above, completed the defeat of the rebels, we have not been able to find out any further particulars than what appears from an extraordinary dispatch addressed by the above General to the authorities of Puerto Plata, where it was received on the 3d inst., at 9 o'clock P. M., according to which he had completely routed them, taking from them three pieces of artillery, the good position which they occupied, ammunition, provisions and flags, with many killed and wounded. The loss on our side being eight wouuded, among them a Captain and others seriously.

In Puerto Plata there was no lack of schemes to second the insurrection of the other towns of the Cibao, but they proved unavailing from the vigilence of the authorities as well military as civil and naval, who seized an emissary that those of Guayubin had sent with this criminal object."

The French transport steamer *Seine* arrived here last Sunday from Vera Cruz, where she had taken a battalion of Egyptian negroes of Darfour, whom the Viceroy of Egypt had placed at the disposition of the French Emperor. The *Seine* left Alexandria on the 8th of January, and arrived at Vera Cruz on the 23d of February.

Their arrival, it is said, caused much sensation at Vera Cruz among the Mexican inhabitants of that place. They are to share in the duties assigned to the counter-guerrillas recently organized, and who are commanded by Col. DUPIN, namely, to clear the *Tierra caliente* of the gangs of Mexicans that scour it in every direction.

The Confederate steamer *Cuba*, entered yesterday afternoon, from St. Marks, Fla., with a large quantity of cotton, worth at least $200,000, or even more, having successfully run the blockade. She was out three days. The *Cuba* brings news that the Government forces were completely routed at Murfreesboro, and over 6,000 prisoners taken by the Confederates; also, that the National expedition against Savannah had been repulsed with great loss. We have been so often deceived by rebel falsehoods that we look with suspicion on all intelligence that comes from that quarter.

The good people of Puerto Rico were lately put in a fright by the appearance of a war steamer called the *Alabama*, which was immediately put down to be the one of the South, but it turned out to be the United States steamer *Alabama*.

LARA.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rosecrans' Official Report of the the Late Cavalry Fight.

THE REBELS BADLY WHIPPED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 21.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the Army:

MURFREESBORO, Friday, March 20.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. REYNOLDS reports from Col. HALL's Brigade, on a scout near Walton, on the road to Liberty, that he was attacked this morning by MORGAN and BRECKINRIDGE's cavalry, (about eight or ten regiments,) and after a few hours' fight, whipped and drove them, with a loss to us of seven killed and thirty-one wounded, including one captain. The rebel loss was thirty or forty killed, (including three commissioned officers,) one hundred and forty wounded, and twelve prisoners, including three commissioned officers.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The President's Proposition for Compensated Emancipation.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have received from Hon. ALBERT S. WHITE, of Indiana, the following communication, in which he animadverts on some brief observations offered by us on Tuesday last, under the head of "Compensated Emancipation," with special reference to the failure of the late Congress to pass any practical measure for the purpose of carrying out the policy of the President:

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1863.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

The leading editorial in your paper of this date, under the head of "Compensated Emancipation," commenting upon an opinion expressed by the *Missouri Democrat*, that "but for the opposition of the Democratic and Union members the Missouri Emancipation bill would have become a law," does great injustice to the ingenuous purposes of the Administration party in the late House of Representatives, who twice recorded their opinions in favor of the measure during the late session, in the case of Missouri, having at a former session distinctly indorsed the same policy of the President on a broader scale. The best evidence of the purposes and intentions of a party is its recorded votes, and the *National Intelligencer* is so little in the habit of imputing an ambidextrous policy to any party, especially when engaged in a Sysiphan labor, that I marvel much at the tenor and temper of your article.

To justify your conclusion that "the policy of the President, proposing to aid any State in the work of emancipation, by appropriating money for the purpose of purchasing slaves, had but very few zealous friends in either House of Congress in any party," and especially to affix the stigma of insincerity upon the *Republicans* in their open support of the measure, you cite a reported conversation held by "several leading Republicans" with a member from Missouri "exceedingly opposed to the passage of the bill," that he need give himself no anxiety on the subject, as it was not intended to consummate the policy. This idle gossip, by your own showing, comes to you filtered through two or three irresponsible *media*, and is hardly authentic enough to furnish ground for disputing the Republican record.

That the Democratic and *soi disant* Union party have found so willing and able an advocate as the *National Intelligencer* for their factious opposition to the only healing measure that God has vouchsafed us for relief from this terrible *nodus*, and for which their constituents will, in the day of calamity and remorse, hold them to a strict account, is most fortunate for those parties and most disinterested on your part. It affords me the highest pleasure to record the patriotic forecast and firmness of the very few names who, having heretofore acted with this conglomerate Democratic-Union party, had the fearlessness and the wisdom to sustain the President in this most anxious effort of a Christian ruler to make us one people and to stay the ravages of war.

A brief reference to the record shall close this hasty and imperfect review.

My resolution of the last session raising the Select Committee to carry out the President's policy received the almost undivided support of the Republicans. The Committee, finding they could not then make the measure *practical*, owing to the coldness of the Border States, determined at least to make it *demonstrative*; so that in the day of terror and of vengeance we might stand justified at the bar of Christendom and before the view of the Eternal. Accordingly, in the preparation of our report, we carefully abstained from bringing a bill of indictment against the Border States, and even from reminding them in any unfriendly spirit of the fatal heresies of "non-coercion," "neutrality," &c., which have so complicated and aggravated this civil war. We addressed no appeal to them calculated to startle their State pride or to wound their honor or their sensibility. Not wishing for a moment to paralyze the military arm of the Government, we waived this olive branch, not as a token to the rebellious States, but as an invitation to the Border States, then and now the arbiters of our destiny, if we are to escape a military government, or save the spirit of our Constitution. By the vote of the Republican party alone ten thousand extra copies of this report were ordered to be published. Of course, the Committee did not strive to force the measures of the accompanying bill upon an unwilling people.

Events transpiring in the recess decided the committee, at the late session, against the tender of any *general* bill. An illuminated conscience had been shown in Missouri, and perhaps there was hope in Maryland, which were our two most important theatres. The Missouri bill was, therefore, early presented by her historic member, Mr. NOELL, worthy successor, in this labor, of her young statesman now in the field. Under the auspices of the Select Committee, the bill soon passed the House for ten millions compensation and rapid emancipation. It was amended in the Senate so as to embrace also the feature of gradual emancipation, with increased compensation for immediate emancipation; but, unfortunately, the Senate struck out the clause (by inadvertence, it is presumed) requiring the bonds to be paid out of a *future* appropriation. This authorized any one member, on its return to the House, to send it to the Committee of the Whole, which, it is well known to you, is the grave of any disputed measure. We were not at liberty even to move a non-concurrence with the Senate's amendment and a Committee of Conference, which, but for the Senate's amendment last named, we could have done, and kept it under the control of a majority. I had no alternative as Chairman but to move its recommitment to the Select Committee, and then to report a new bill, (without the principle of affinity to a Committee of the Whole,) which I instantly did. The only hour allowed for consideration of Committee reports was fillibustered away by the combination of Democrats and Union men, and the "morning hour" of the second day never arrived, although I watched for it anxiously each day thereafter for three weeks, sometimes until midnight. At length (to place responsibility where it belonged, unless you have succeeded in shifting it) I moved a suspension of the rules, which, requiring a two-thirds vote, I knew was hopeless, as it proved. I have not access to that vote where I am now writing, but I believe not half a dozen Republicans voted against it.

The story of the Missouri bill (after it was returned from the Senate) is the story of the Maryland bill. It was fillibustered out of Congress.

These propositions may never be renewed. The golden opportunity has fled; and in the day of reckoning, when Maryland and Missouri shall be inquiring what manner of spirits their evil *genii* were, they will find that they never ministered at Republican altars. Very respectfully yours,

ALBERT S. WHITE.

Compensated Emancipation in the Border States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was very much struck with the ability and candor of your editorial of the 6th of March, summing up the action of the Congress just expired. Though I reside where I hear that action much impugned, yet, being an out-and-out Union man, thoroughgoing loyalty is a grace which, with me, "covers a multitude of sins."

Only upon a single point did I seriously differ from you. You think it unfortunate that the Missouri Compensation bill did not pass; and you proceed to fortify your opinion with several reasons, whose weight I shall not attempt to call in question. Permit me, however, very respectfully, to suggest several considerations which, in my mind, and from my point of view, possess even greater weight. At any rate, it seems to me to be a cause of congratulation that some months are gained for more mature deliberation.

If Missouri was ready and willing to accept the proposal of compensated emancipation, Kentucky was not. But what if the smallness of the amount had created greater dissatisfaction than content? And what if taxation for the purpose should be resisted? Or, more disastrous still, what if the offer, and that too in exact proportion to its magnitude, should induce Missouri to hasten the project beyond the measures of prudence and expediency? It takes a long while to adjust nicely an extensive change in any system of field labor: the longer the better.

The writer is persuaded that he represents truly the sentiments of a very respectable class in Kentucky, both slaveholders and others, who have always been opposed to any system of compulsory labor, who have anxiously waited for the time when some very guarded and gradual system of emancipation could be inaugurated, and who, whilst they deplore the effects, in the Border Slave States, of the President's well-intended Proclamation of the 1st of January, are yet constrained to recognize, in the march of events, and the inevitable effects of this deplorable war, the overthrow and destruction of Slavery in all those States. Although Kentucky has, by her Legislature, declined the offer which Missouri accepted, and, for the moment, stands defiant against any outside inducements or pressure, directed toward changing that attitude; yet not a few of her most worthy sons are in favor, if let alone, of some scheme of emancipation which would gradually, without seriously affecting any existing interests or vested rights, remove the pressure of this heavy burden from her future progress. Such a scheme would admit of no compensation, in money, for none would be needed; or, if needed in a few cases, it would be impossible to estimate the equitable amount. Let Kentucky call a Convention to amend her Constitution, in view of such a measure. An ordinance could then be passed, that every child born after 1870 should be free at a certain age, and after the year 1900 should be born free. In two generations the last of the aged slaves would be dying off, and a class of white yeomanry would occupy their places.

PHIL.

DELAWARE FIRM FOR THE UNION.

Important Proclamation and Message by Gov. Cannon.

The following Proclamation has been issued by the Governor of Delaware:

To the People of the State of Delaware:

In a special message, communicated to the General Assembly on the third day of March instant, I informed that body of my purpose to issue my Proclamation in relation to the act entitled "An act to prevent illegal arrests in this State," and therein briefly set forth the reasons which impelled me to this conclusion.

Its provisions are at variance with the interest of the State—calculated to lessen the estimation in which her people are held, as faithful to the Government of the United States—to embolden those who sympathize with the rebellion, and to discourage loyal men from the performance of their duty, in discovering and thwarting the designs of the emissaries of treason.

So the end, therefore, that the evil operation of the enactment may be averted, and loyal citizens may feel secure in their efforts against foreign traitors and domestic conspirators, I, WILLIAM CANNON, Governor of the State of Delaware, do, by this my Proclamation, enjoin upon the good people of this State that they hold true allegiance to the Government of the United States as paramount to the State of Delaware, and that they obey the constituted authorities thereof before the Legislature of the State of Delaware, or any other human authority whatsoever.

I further enjoin that they be vigilant in detecting any conspiracy against the National Government and diligent in preventing aid and comfort to the public enemy—that they promptly assist the National Magistracy whenever invoked, and that they freely communicate any information which may the better enable it to suppress insurrection or to intercept supplies designed for those in arms against its authority, and any one so acting, I will save harmless from the operation of the statute aforesaid, or of any other statute of like nature that may be enacted, so far as it shall be attempted to be enforced against him for faithfully discharging his duty to his country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the said State to be affixed, at Dover, this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the said State the 87th.

By the Governor, WILLIAM CANNON.
N. B. SMITHERS, Secretary of State.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The special message to which the above proclamation refers, is as follows:

STATE OF DELAWARE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 3, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met:

The passage by the General Assembly of the act entitled "An Act to Prevent Illegal Arrests in this State," renders it proper that I should briefly communicate my views and purpose in relation to it.

It is with regret that I differ with the General Assembly in reference to the policy of the State upon any subject, or that I should feel compelled to decline coöperation with a coördinate branch of the Government in carrying out any measure which, in its judgment, is promotive of the public welfare.

My duty, however, is too plainly laid down to be mistaken, and the obligations I have assumed too solemn to be disregarded and too imperative to admit of hesitation. Had I any desire to shrink from its fulfillment, the views which I had the honor to submit to you in my Inaugural Address are too recent to have escaped my remembrance.

The preamble of the Act refers to the Constitution of the United States, as providing that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," but it ought also to have been recollected that the same Constitution provides that in case of rebellion or invasion, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* may be suspended when the public safety requires it, and the dangerous person may be arrested and held without bail or mainprise. This provision overrides the Constitution of the State of Delaware, or any statute that may be enacted by her Legislature.

To whom the right to decide when the exigency has happened requiring the exercise of the power of suspension is a question of constitutional construction upon which jurists differ. That it is a necessary power is admitted. That it exists, there can be no doubt. Whoever is invested with the power to suspend is the sole judge of the occasion of its exercise. Being incidental to the general duty of the enforcement of the laws and now called into exercise for the suppression of armed insurrection, I am satisfied that it properly belongs to the National Executive, and in my official acts I shall regard it as vested in the President of the United States.

The preservation of the Government is the highest duty of those charged with its administration, and the personal liberty of the individual is only to be regarded when compatible with its safety. That the citizens should have the right fairly to discuss public measures is true. That the people should be permitted peaceably to assemble, and petition for a redress of grievances is undeniable. But there is a wide difference between the exercise of this right and the disloyal opposition which proceeds from sympathy with a public enemy. The former supposes that all parties are well affected toward the common Government, and differ only as to the mode of its administration. The latter is based upon hostility to existing institutions and aims at their forcible subversion. The idea that the Government is bound to await the development of a conspiracy until the actors shall have perfected their plans and committed some overt act necessary to bring them within the technical difinition of treason is, to my mind, absurd. The object is not punishment, but prevention. That the power is liable to abuse is true; all discretionary powers necessarily are so. To decide against its existence because it is capable of excess would destroy all human government. The best mode to avoid liability to arrest is to be faithful. No man who is truly and unequivocally loyal has ever been in danger of being molested by the National Government.

Still, it is possible that arrests may be improperly and unadvisedly made, and while it is my duty to coöperate with the General Government in the maintenance of its authority, I will, at the same time, to the extent of my power, protect peaceful and loyal citizens, whatever may be their political sentiments. While, however, such is my purpose in relation to them, it is also my duty to take care that the State of Delaware shall not be made the refuge of foreign traitors or domestic conspirators.

That there has been from the beginning of the rebellion, a considerable number of our people ready to participate in armed resistance to the lawful authorities, whenever a fair opportunity should occur, I have no doubt. Sympathy with the Southern States in insurrection is sympathy with the overthrow of the National Government. No man can hear with gratification a reverse to our arms, who is not at heart a traitor.

My predecessor, in an official communication, expressed the opinion that "a majority of our citizens, if not in all of our counties, at least in the two lower ones, sympathize with the South." Without admitting the correctness of his estimate of numbers, I do not doubt of the existence of widespread disaffection. That there has been no outbreak here is the result of want of opportunity. It is the duty of the Executive, not only of the United States, but of this State, to take care that no opportunity shall be afforded. If, to secure the public peace, and to prevent insurrection, it becomes necessary to arrest any individual within this State, whether he be a citizen or a nonresident, I will not only assent to the act, but will maintain it.

Invested by the Constitution with no power of veto or review of the action of the Legislature, the Governor has a general control over the operation of criminal enactments, and such control I will exercise to its uttermost extent to protect any person acting under the authority of the President of the United States, or any citizen aiding such person in bringing to light any conspiracy, or in arresting any one guilty of disloyal practices or treasonable designs against the Government.

I shall issue my proclamation in conformity with these views, giving to the people of the State of Delaware information of my intended action.

WILLIAM CANNON.

Gen. McClellan on the Buffalo Common Council.

Gen. McCLELLAN has acknowledged the reception of complimentary resolutions passed by the Common Council of Buffalo, in the following letter:

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1863.

Hon. Wm. G. Fargo, Mayor of Buffalo:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., transmitting the resolutions of the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, dated the 16th of February.

I regret that circumstances compel me to decline the kind invitation to visit your city, but while doing so, I cannot refrain from expressing the deep feelings of pride and gratitude with which these resolutions impress me.

I can never forget the honor conferred upon me by the honorable Council, nor the light in which they are pleased to regard my past career in the service of the country. Should Providence again call me to take part actively in the suppression of the rebellion, it will be my effort to justify the favor with which the Council has looked upon the past.

I beg that you will convey to the Council my sincere thanks for their invitation and their confidence, and believe me to be, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General U. S. A.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Politics—The Copperheads—Railroads in the West—Rebel Prisoners—Reminiscences of the Battles of Murfreesboro.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 16, 1863.

There has nothing very striking occurred with us during the past week. Politics are rather below par; but the "Copperheads" continue their assaults upon the Government, but in a somewhat modified form. The Conscription law restricts them a little in their treasonable practices, and a few examples of justice will have a most favorable effect upon their manners and morals. The license allowed them is having a most demoralizing influence, and is a crime against society. Already there have been several bloody encounters in this State, caused by resistance to officers in attempting to take deserters. There has been no organized opposition, but the action of individuals shows to what the teaching of the leading demagogues leads to. The arrest of Judge CONSTABLE, of Marshall County, for interfering in this matter, will have a good effect in deterring other "Copperhead" officials from resisting the National laws.

There are some notes of preparation heard for our municipal election. The new city—or the city under the new charter—is so constituted as to render a Republican success problematical. There will probably be a Union ticket composed of War Democrats and Republicans. The *Post*, edited by DOUGLAS' especial political and personal friend, and his biographer, has been read out of the party by the organ of the "Copperheads," because it insists upon being loyal to the Government. Gens. McCLERNAND, BRAYMAN, LOGAN, and other Democratic military officers, have been served in the same way, and for the same reason. But the reaction continues. Those who have any intelligence or patriotism are refusing to follow their treasonable guides to the extremities to which they are attempting to push things. JOHN VAN BUREN's new freak is having considerable influence with party even here.

ABOUT RAILROADS IN THE WEST.

In my last I gave a brief account of some things we have been doing in the West, during the past year, in the railroad line. I now have a few more items.

The proposed excursion on the occasion of the opening of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad to Marshalltown, took place according to arrangement last week. Marshalltown, the present terminus, is located on the Iowa River, two hundred and eighty-two miles west of Chicago—or about as far beyond us as Detroit is east of us. It is, it may be said, in the very heart of Iowa, being near the geographical centre. The country around the town is not excelled in beauty and productiveness any where in the West. The citizens of the town had their latch-strings out, and the large company that went over the road found ample accommodations. A *fete* was held at the Court house, at which, of course, speeches were made by several gentlemen. That of Hon. CHARLES WALKER, of this city, was the most interesting, as he gave an historical account of the early efforts at railroad constructing in Illinois, and especially in connection with the Galena and Chicago Union Road, with which he has been actively identified from the first. He sketched also, the great commercial progress of the West, in which, likewise, he has from a very early day borne a conspicuous part. The opening of this additional section of road, reaching, as it does, a rich agricultural district, will most favorably affect the business of Chicago.

The Mississippi and Missouri Road, forty miles south of the above, and parallel to it, will soon be extended to Grinnell, 125 miles west of Davenport. This, it will be recollected, is the continuation of the Rock Island Road, and is being pushed forward toward the Missouri as rapidly as the times will admit of. Its Western terminus is to be Council Bluffs, to which it will be completed in about two years. It has a branch in operation, fifty miles in length, running in a southerly direction, with a western bearing, *via* Muscatine to Washington, leaving the trunk line a short distance from Davenport. About sixty miles south is the Burlington and Missouri River Road, completed to Ottumwa, a distance of 75 miles. This road is also reaching out toward Council Bluffs. The Keokuk and Minnesota Road—which is proposed to traverse the entire length of the State, north and south—has been extended to Eddyville, 92 miles from Keokuk. The Dubuque and Sioux City Road has reached Cedar Falls, a distance of 100 miles, a little north of west. The road from Keokuk to Muscatine, along the river, has just been opened to Fort Madison, 25 miles. It will probably "hang fire" at this point some time.

Our northern neighbors at St. Paul are agitating the subject of a "Grand Trunk Railroad" through Wisconsin to Lake Michigan, in *anticipation of the opening of the north branch of the great railroad*, which is to terminate at this city. They appear to be settling down in favor of the old land grant route, striking the Milwaukee and La Cross line about due east from St. Paul. In the State of saintly towns railroading has made some progress during the past year. The St. Paul and Pacific has been completed ten miles; the St. Anthony about as far; the Winona and St. Peters, 12 miles; the St. Anthony and Watab is to be completed by Jan. 1, 1864, being all under contract. The controversies arising from the disposition of the land grants in Minnesota, for railroad purposes, has been in the way of the earlier and more rapid prosecution of these enterprises.

THE REBEL PRISONERS.

Army correspondents, when they wish to be particularly "graphic," tell about this or that corps being "fearfully decimated." But in the case of the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, decimation by disease has actually taken place, and more too. Five hundred and thirty-one have died since they arrived, out of about four thousand.

The valuation of the property for taxable purposes in this county is put down at $32,943,527.

The internal revenue collections in this city for February amounted to $118,408. Of this, distilled spirits paid $43,000, and hogs slaughtered, $23,000; malt liquors, $5,000. The entire collections up to March 1 are $465,665.

Our receipts of hogs have reached 1,310,000, and they are coming in still, at the rate of about 4,000 daily.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal was opened, and there have been a few arrivals; but a "cold snap" last week stopped many boats *in transitu*. It is mild again, and we may expect heavy receipts of grain "by canal," the present week.

THE MURFREESBORO BATTLE.

There has been a good deal said, *pro* and *con*, in relation to the alleged surprise of Gen. THOMAS' division on the second day of the Murfreesboro fight. The following reference to this subject, as well as to some other matters, from the Chaplain of the Illinois Thirty-sixth, may not be uninteresting even at this late day:

"It is evident that the plans of our Generals were based upon the prior tactics of the enemy in keeping out of our way, and of affecting to act on the defensive. They did not expect to be attacked on the morning of the second day. But the rebel leaders had conceived the idea of attacking our right, and at the same time keeping up a show of force on the left, to hold us in check. They proposed to reach the roads in our rear by a sudden and crushing attack upon our right wing, thus cutting us off from Nashville, seizing our trains, and compelling us to retreat upon the Cumberland, and thus be enabled to attack us in detail. The attack was made, with what result, as to THOMAS' division, you already know. When the assault was made on our right, a heavy force of cavalry was sent around to our rear, and while McCOOK was falling back our whole train of supplies and ammunition was falling into the enemy's hands. I am glad to say, however, they did not keep it above twenty or thirty minutes.

It is simply justice to a brave foe to admit that their plan was admirably conceived and well executed, and for a time seemed certain of success. But it must also be said that there were circumstances in our army which favored their plan, and helped materially to carry it out. Chief among them was the mode in which they fought the previous day. The mass of their army was concealed behind the woods, and it was only by the continual advance of our skirmishers and lines that we could find them at all. Our Generals, or at least some of them, never dreamed but what the same mode of fighting would be adopted on Wednesday, and that nothing would be done until they made the attack. When, therefore, the enemy, who had been silently massing his troops all night, started as soon as it was well light, and charged heavily along our whole line, driving in our pickets and stopping at nothing, he found our troops on the extreme right, the most important part of all, entirely unprepared. They were not in line of battle, their arms were stacked, not a few were in their shelter tents, others cooking or fetching water, while the horses of at least one battery, were off watering, and the battery was captured without firing a single shot. Of course they retreated in confusion, by which DAVIS was not only attacked in front, but also on his right flank, and nothing but retreat could save him from destruction. This brought SHERIDAN into the same position, and desperately did his division seek to turn the tide. They fought until it was useless to stand longer, when they were ordered back. ROSECRANS himself, saying that SHERIDAN had saved his army, but at what a fearful cost. Let the silent voices of the three Brigade Commanders, and two hundred killed and wounded in my beloved regiment alone, reveal.

But you will be anxious to know more particularly the part the Thirty-sixth performed in this deadly struggle. When we left the regiment the afternoon before to attend to the wounded, they continued their march to the woods, bearing toward Murfreesboro, in the direction of the line of battle. They were ordered to lie down, while a battery placed before the hospital fired over them into the woods, where was the far-famed Washington battery of New-Orleans. After a while the regiment was ordered up, and to fix bayonets for a charge on the battery, seeing which, the enemy hastened to draw it of. The left of the regiment was then fetched up even with the woods, making the whole line parallel with and facing into the woods. It was while this movement was being made, which brought one end of the regiment toward the enemy, that a large number of the wounds of our men were received. Quickly, however, the position was changed, and when the firing ceased for the night, they occupied the ground half in the woods and half out. Our skirmishers were thrown out to the edge of the cotton-field, while the skirmishers of the enemy occupied the woods on the other side, the cotton-field being the disputed ground. Whatever neglect may be attributed to other commanders, none can attach to ours, whether brigade or regimental. The men were allowed no tents nor comforts, but for the second night had to lie upon the ground, with nothing to eat but hard bread and raw pork. They continued in line of battle all night, and though these regulations were hard to bear, if all our army had been dealt with in the same manner, the day's disaster might have been prevented.

Gen. SILL never for a moment relaxed his attentions to his brigade. He visited our advanced skirmishers, and watched during the night as the enemy massed his troops opposite. He foresaw the events of the coming day, and therefore it was that he ordered the wounded to be removed to the rear before daylight. When, then, the first gun was fired from the woods, and the desperate charge was made, there was no surprise—every man was in his place. Col. GREUSEL had sent his horse to the rear, sharing with his men the dangers of the position; and as the enemy advanced, passing through our line of skirmishers, the Thirty-sixth, sheltered by a low pile of rails in their front, poured such volleys into their ranks that they wavered and began to fall back.

Immediately the order was given to charge bayonets; the men started up and charged to the edge of the woods, but fresh columns of the enemy were advancing, the regiment on our right, too, had given way, so the Thirty-sixth fell back to its original position, and again poured its volleys into the advancing foe.

It was now that Gen. SILL fell, mortally wounded under the left eye, while directing the movements of the battery, and the enemy pouring in upon the right as well as front of the regiment, thus obtaining a raking fire upon it, company after company was compelled to fall back to escape utter destruction. A rally was made at SCHAFFER's brigade, which was in the rear, but the ammunition of the men was expended, and by order of McCOOK, they fell back to replenish.

The record of this deadly struggle can be read not only in the fearful list of our killed and wounded, but in the trees among which it took place. No part of the whole field shows more plainly the awful storm which raged around. Trees are there with numerous bullets imbedded in each side, while one more conspicuous than the rest, 2½ feet through, was completely pierced by a cannon ball, and others torn to splinters by shells. As we gaze upon these silent evidences, we wonder how any man escaped with his life.

As it was we had forty-five killed and one hundred and fifty-four wounded, not a few of whom have since died, and others cannot recover.

Well might the regiment use in sad sincerity the words spoken in jest, as we waded through the mud at Tryune, 'O, my country, how much do I suffer for thee.'"

The Canvass in Rhode Island.

EFFORTS OF THE CONTENDING PARTIES—FORMATION OF LOYAL LEAGUES—REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, March 19, 1863.

Only two weeks remain before the election. The Republicans and those loyal men of other parties who have united with them are diligently at work in canvassing the State. They are marking those "peace" men who refuse to support the Government, and are expressing sympathy with the rebellion. The Democrats are really very unfortunate. They can't find one of their own party who wants office. They have been trying a month to get a Governor, but no Democrat will accept their nomination. It is rumored to-day that Gov. COZZENS, whom they nominated on Tuesday last, will decline, because he has too much loyalty to be the candidate of a party which regards the war as "dishonorable," and declares that our brave soldiers who laid down their lives in the battles of the Union were "sacrificed to the fanaticism of New-England." These Copperheads will have to "stir their stumps," or the election will be held before they can make a nomination. What does all this indicate? It shows that there *are* "complications whose end is not yet." But these complications will be unraveled in a very short time. They are not so abstruse as to dim the perceptions of loyal men. The Copperheads have made it their chief endeavor to breed dissensions. Their prospect of success in this State is in a division of parties. They know here that Democracy is dead if it stands alone. Hence their "complications."

But the reactionary movement is progressing. When bad men combine, good men must unite. So the loyal men of all parties are coming together in solemn league to support the Government, and to give all their energies to the vigorous prosecution of the war. The "League" in this city is composed of some two thousand loyal names. It is fast increasing in numbers and is extending its spirit and influence throughout the loyal portions of the State. The people are rousing themselves throughout all the towns to an earnest appreciation of the importance of the coming election. The conservative movement may be fairly considered as defunct. This party which, for several years, has held the balance of political power, is breaking up into its original elements. The men who worshipped at its shrine, are taking sides either with the Republicans, or with those who are seeking to aid and comfort the rebels in arms. Every day adds to the certainty that this organization is fast losing its vitality, and thus enabling the people of the State to vote on the single issue of loyalty or submission.

A ratification meeting of the Republican nominees is to be held in this City within a week. Some of the distinguished orators, who have thrilled the Cooper Institute and the Academy of Music with their stirring appeals, will be here to arouse the dormant enthusiasm of the people of Rhode Island.

The Blockade of Mobile.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT KENNEBEC,
OFF MOBILE BAY, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863.

The blockade at present is not so extensive as it has been, the gunboats *Oneida*, *R. R. Cuyler* and *Cayuga* having been taken off for other duty. The *Oneida* is cruising for the *Alabama*; the *R. R. Cuyler* has not yet returned from pursuing the *Oreto*, who ran out here on the morning of Jan. 16; the *Cayuga* has been ordered to the coast of Texas.

There are now but seven vessels here, the *Susquehanna*, (flag-ship,) and the gunboats *Pocahontas*, *Kanawha*, *Pinola*, *Pembina*, *Aroostook*, and *Kennebec*. The new sloop *Lackawanna* arrived here on the morning of the 21st inst. She proceeded immediately to Pensacola, where she will coal up and make a few slight repairs previous to coming on the blockade. She carries a very heavy battery, and will be quite an addition to our present force.

The *Lackawanna* made 10½ knots under steam alone coming out, which is considered very good speed. Her engines being new it would not answer to give them a very severe trial till they get worn down; there is, however, but few vessels in the Gulf that can steam over 10½ knots, doing their best, and the gunboats seldom log over 9½ knots.

The new sloop *Monongahela*, built at Philadelphia, has also arrived, and gone up the Mississippi. She is of the same class as the *Lackawanna*. Others are expected daily. There is, however, no more signs at present of taking Mobile than there was ten months ago. In fact, ten months ago the forts could have been taken by the fleet that is now blockading the port, but now the entrance has assumed quite a formidable appearance. The rebels have been very busily engaged during the last three months in driving piles to obstruct the channel, which operation we have been able to witness without the aid of a glass. It is also rumored that they have provided a number of torpedoes, which they intend using in a manner they consider most beneficial to us, in case we make an attempt to run in.

We are permitted to witness the manœuvres of three gunboats and an iron ram in the bay occasionally, and have been expecting them out to attack us, but as yet they have kept inside the bar.

Two deserters, brought here from Ship Island yesterday by the gunboat *Clifton*, report that on the night of the 14th inst., the rebels made an attempt to destroy the *Kennebec* by means of an infernal machine. The *Kennebec* was anchored near the main channel, just outside the bar, and about a mile and a half from Sand Island. The rebels started from Sand Island in a small boat, pushing the machine ahead of them in the water, their idea being to bring it out in the darkness, attach it to the ship's side by means of a screw, touch a slow match, and leave it to do its work of destruction alone; but when they came into the channel, the current ran so strong that they were unable to manage the thing, consequently they had to cut it adrift and abandoned the job, the infernal machine went to sea wool-gathering, the rebels returned disappointed and the *Kennebec* still floats.

Last night a small boat was sent in under command of Acting Master WILLIAM BROOKS, of the *Kennebec*, to watch for such undesirable visitors; it was out from 8 o'clock last evening till daylight this morning, but saw nothing. On the morning of the 27th Janu ry, and during a heavy gale from the Northwest, the Confederate steamer *Alice*, alias *Matagorda*, made an attempt to run out, but got aground near Fort Morgan. They had to unload her before they could get her afloat. She is a large side-wheel steamer, and has run the blockade three times already. We are expecting her to make another attempt every night.

On the 15th inst., her British Majesty's sloop-of-war *Styx* arrived here and anchored near the flag-ship; as she had some business with the British Consul at Mobile, she was permitted to send in a small boat to the fort. The boat returned in the evening of the 17th, and the *Styx* sailed for New-Orleans.

On the 20th, the Confederate steamer *Crescent* came out under the French flag, the rebel flag and a flag of truce. We met them at the bar and took on board the French Consul and his Secretary, and conveyed them to the flag-ship, where they remained about an hour, when they were again placed on the *Crescent* and returned.

Rebel cavalry are frequently seen along the beach between here and Pensacola in squads of ten or a dozen. Our forces at Pensacola have been very busy prearing to resist any attack they may make. It is rumored that 7,000 rebels are encamped within fifteen mile of Pensacola City, and intend making an attempt to retake the Navy-yard. Commodore SMITH has the gates strongly barricaded and a battery of 32-pounders at each one; he has also placed numerous obstructions in the road to retard the progress of the enemy in range of his guns, and thinks that he can hold the yard against any force they are likely to bring against him. The under-ground batteries built by the rebel General BRAGG, were destroyed by the commander of the mortar schooner *Rachel Seaman*, to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy again.

Savannah and its Defences.

REPORTS OF DESERTERS.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

HILTON HEAD, March 14, 1863.

Last night three men, conscripts of the First Georgia, came to Fort Pulaski, having left Savannah the night previous. They report about twenty-five thousand troops in and around Savannah, about two-thirds of them conscripts. They are kept on poor and insufficient food, not more than four ounces of meat to a man. They represent the poor people in great destitution. The rich have all left the city. Last week BEAUREGARD issued an order for the poor to leave, anticipating an attack, and probably wishing to have the poor obtain their subsistence in the country. The people refused to go, held a meeting and opposed the order publicly. There was danger of a riot. BEAUREGARD, not ready to force them, yielded and left it optional with the people.

The deserters say there is a growing Union sentiment among the suffering, starving inhabitants, and the entrance of our fleet will be hailed with joy, for it will keep them from starvation, which is haunting them in the future, and which is now dogging them from day to day. There is but little if any doubt of the correctness of this report. All accounts go to show that they are gradually nearing the inevitable end—starvation—that is, to the masses.

They give the following report of the number of guns in position on the rebel defences:

Fort Lee—7 guns, 3 mortars.
Fort Jackson—9 guns.
Navy Battery—7 guns.
Lawton's Battery—7 guns.
Hutchinson's Island—3 guns.
Fort Boggs—15 guns, 2 mortars.
Costar's Bluff—2 guns.
Fort Bartow—7 guns.
Bay Battery—2 guns, 2 mortars.
Ram *Georgia*—4 guns.
Ram *Atalanta*—4 guns.
Ram *Savannah*—4 guns.

The *Savannah* is a new craft, with five-inch iron plating and eleven-inch rifle guns. Gen. MERCER is in command. They suppose the force at Charleston about fifty thousand, nearly two-thirds conscripts and militia.

They report that in the attack at Fort McAllister one gun was dismounted, which accords with our own observations, two men wounded, and the commander, Major GALLAGHER, killed. The earthworks were severely damaged by the fifteen-inch shot, which plowed great furrows through the wide embankments.

They were exceedingly jubilant over their supposed repulse of the entire fleet of iron-clads. The city was wild with joy. The populace swallowed the extravagant stories and really supposed that the invulnerable fleet had been successfully turned back, ignorant that it was simply a leisurely working on our part to test the qualities of machinery and guns.

Another Invasion of Kentucky Threatened.

A STATEMENT BY PARSON BROWNLOW.

In a communication to the Louisville *Journal*, dated Nashville, March 14, PARSON BROWNLOW says:

I am not an alarmist, nor do I think I am easily frightened by the threats or movements of the rebels, still I believe, most sincerely, what I find many disposed to doubt, and even laugh to scorn. *I believe that a rebel raid upon a large scale is now being fitted out in East Tennessee, for the invasion of Kentucky.* I have looked into this matter with a great deal of interest and anxiety; I have conversed with divers men, known to me to be reliable, who have recently made their way out of that country, and they have satisfied me that large forces are organizing at Knoxville, and at Rogersville, in Upper East Tennessee, and *they will make an assault from two or more gaps through the mountains, with infantry and cavalry*, and if not met on a corresponding scale, they will damage Kentucky, if they do not destroy Louisville and Cincinnati. The attempt would have been made before now, but for the high water and the bad condition of the roads.

They are coming, however, and will be in the State this Spring, and those who are slow to believe it have only to wait a few weeks, and they will see that I am not mistaken in my predictions. They aim, of course, to destroy railroads, cities and towns, but, above all, they aim to exchange thousands of starved and worn out horses for the best stock in Kentucky. They aim to plunder all the stores, meat-houses and granaries in the country.

Our military authorities can't be too vigilant, nor can they prepare to meet this intended invasion of your State upon too large a scale of operations. I hope the enemy may not interrupt your citizens at the time of planting and preparing for their crops. And I hope, also, for the honor of our army, they may not again be allowed to invade your State and escape unhurt, as they did on a former occasion, when their whole army should have been captured.

It may be said that I am an officious intermeddler, or that I am relating nothing new. I have only to repeat, let the people of Kentucky look out, and let the military be upon the watch!

Oaths of Allegiance—Now and Then.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Copperheads complain bitterly that some of their number who have heretofore been arrested have been required, as a condition of their discharge, to take a simple oath to support the Constitution. In this complaint they are not without precedent in the conduct of the Tories of the Revolution; nor will the Government find any difficulty in justifying its course in the example of the patriots of that period.

An instance of this kind may be found narrated in ARNOLD's *History of Rhode Island*, Vol. 2, at page 365. In December, 1775, a raid from the British fleet into that colony having occurred, Gen. WASHINGTON ordered Gen. LEE to its relief.

"Gen. LEE," says the historian, "proceeded to Providence, and was at once made Commander-in-Chief of all the forces on the Island. * * With a force of eight hundred men he marched into Newport, summoned the Tories, and administered to them a *remarkable* oath, which was taken by all but Col. WANTON and two Customhouse officers, who, on their refusal, were sent as prisoners to Providence, where ROME and other Tories were already confined." * * "Two days later LEE returned to Cambridge and reported to WASHINGTON, who, in a letter to HANCOCK, President of Congress, approved of his method of 'making friends of those that were our enemies,' and inclosed a copy of the oath, as '*a specimen of his abilities in that way.*'"

The following is the copy of the oath which WASHINGTON inclosed to HANCOCK, and *sanctioned with his approval:*

I, JOHN BOURS, here, in the presence of Almighty God, as I hope for ease, honor and comfort in this world, and happiness in the world to come, most earnestly, devoutly and religiously swear neither directly nor indirectly to assist the wicked instruments of ministerial tyranny and villainy, commonly called the king's troops and navy, by furnishing them with provisions and refreshments of any kind, unless authorized by the Continental Congress or the Legislature, as at present established in this particular Colony of Rhode Island. I do also swear by the same tremendous and Almighty God, that I will neither directly nor indirectly convey any intelligence, nor give any advice to the aforesaid enemies so described, and that I pledge myself, if I should, by any accident, get knowledge of such treason, to inform immediately the Committee of Safety. And, as it is justly allowed that when the sacred rights and liberties of a nation are invaded, *neutrality is not less base and criminal than open and avowed hostility*, I do further swear and pledge myself, as I hope for eternal salvation, that I will, whenever called upon by the voice of the Continental Congress, or that of the Legislature of this particular Colony, under their authority, take arms and subject myself to military discipline, in defence of the common rights and liberties of America, so help me, God. JOHN BOURS.
Sworn at Newport, Dec. 25, 1775.

Who doubts, if some modern General should catch the traitorous WOOD and VALLANDIGHAM, and administer to them this oath, modified to meet the times, that the spirit of WASHINGTON would still give it his approval?

A Good Suggestion.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great grain-producing West, owing to the very high rates of canal and lake freights, is in sore distress. The hard-working farmer gets a mere trifle for his grain as things are now. It is conceded that no more lake vessels are building this Winter than will suffice to keep up the present tonnage, so in all likelihood freights will be as high next season as last. It is not uncommon for vessels, steam and sail, to pay fifty per cent. upon their value in one season. My object in writing is to suggest that owners of ocean craft, fitted for lake navigation, should send their vessels here, as soon as the St. Lawrence is open, and in this way benefit themselves and the grain-growers of the West. Vessels drawing *eleven feet* loaded, can enter all our ports. At present rates, vessels of 10,000 to 20,000 bushels will pay largely. They should be staunch and such as will insure well. There is, in addition to grain, lumber, iron ore, coal, etc., in abundance for freights. As regards reducing canal freights, that cannot be done till the locks are enlarged. The present sized locks are at most times taxed to their utmost capacity. By publishing this, you will benefit Western farmers and also your ship-owners.

C. B.

"Gentlemen Convicts."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an admirable article on "Prison Discipline in England," in the *Christian Examiner* for March, speaking of the system of Rev. JOHN CLAY, of Preston, there is the following passage, to which I beg leave to call the attention of the Government, as the opinion is from the experience of a most successful reformer of convicts; and as there is a strong probability of there being a large number of the class named in the hands of the Government ere long, we trust that it will profit by the lesson.

After stating that Mr. CLAY modified his system, especially to children, it says:

"Gentlemen convicts seemed to him to lie at the other end of the scale; to *require the most vigorous treatment*; abundance of severe toil; a mind kept hungry by being balked of accustomed food; a penance so bitter that it should enkindle a fiery hatred of their most inexcusable crime."

Mr. CLAY died in 1858. One would think on reading the above that he had the rebels of the South and the traitors of the North in his mind when he proposed the treatment described above for gentlemen convicts.

G. W. B.

A Union League for Women.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A constant reader, and a woman who loves her country, and maintains that loyalty in such times as these is the first requisite, and the only one every patriot should recognize, wishes to propose that a Union League be immediately organized for ladies. Let it be undertaken by some one or more of them, and keep pace with the Union League Club now in process of organization by the men of influence of our City.

Is it not high time that woman's influence on this soul-stirring topic should be more decided than at present? There are thousands who are only waiting for a suitable medium by which to express real, zealous love of country, and unmeasured contempt for all traitors; who long to feel sure that they *know* to whom they speak, and *with whom* they associate.

MARCH 16, 1863. SPERANZA.

A Loyal League in Newburgh.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

An enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Newburgh was held at Orange Hotel on the 18th, to organize a Loyal League. Mr. F. SCOTT was appointed Chairman, J. W. LITTLE Secretary, and patriotic addresses were made by Prof. HENRY and others. The following letter from Secretary SEWARD was read:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1863.

To S. W. Fullerton, Newburgh, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have your letter of Saturday, and I hasten to reply. If I yet retain any claims upon the consideration of the people of my native county, if my name yet lingers in the memories of those with whom I was associated in early life, I pray most earnestly that those claims may be effectual in the establishment of the League which you propose to establish on the simple and broad foundation of unconditional loyalty to the American Union. I said distinctly in the first hour of this unhappy civil strife, that no man and no party could save the Union, and that the task was the sublime and glorious duty of the whole people of the United States. I have practiced upon that principle hitherto: I stand upon it now. My faith was fixed: it was earnest in the beginning. It is unshaken, and has lost none of its fervor amid the vicissitudes of the battle-field, all the distinction of political parties, and all the intrigues and conspiracies of traitors in foreign countries. Now is the accepted time to restore the National health, and the Union Leagues of loyal men arising throughout the land are among the appointed means. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Unionists in Northern Alabama.

The Murfreesboro correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* (12th inst.) gives the following particulars of the Union demonstration in Northern Alabama, of which we had a hint some days since:

"From a trustworthy source we have the following interesting news from North Alabama. A letter from Florence, to the Mobile *Register*, states that Wayne County, Ala., is full of renegades, styling themselves Union men, formed by deserters from the Southern army. They have become more formidable than ever before. Maj. BAXTER, commanding a battalion of rebel scouts, learning recently of the mustering places of the renegades, at a distance from Florence of only fifteen miles in the mountains, prepared to surprise them, and found sixty-eight men organizing a company, of which he captured the whole, with a stand of colors, fife, drum and some arms. The leaders were imprisoned, and a portion of their number sent to Gen. WHITE. The balance were released on taking the oath. The ringleader of the party seized a gun from the hands of the guard, and wounded him, and attempted to make his escape, but after a desperate resistance, he was retaken and hung.

Last week, Major BAXTER went into the same vicinity, and remained all night at the house of a man whom he supposed true to the cause of the South, but was betrayed and arrested by ten well-armed renegades. While carrying him off, intelligence reached them that BAXTER's men had arrived at the house, and threatened to lay waste the whole neighborhood unless he was released, which was done accordingly. Large bands of these traitors infest Wayne and adjoining counties, and murder every Confederate soldier that crosses their track."

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—Capt. W. H. Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General to Brig.-Gen. Stoughton, makes the following report of the capture of his chief:

"About 3 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 9th inst., a squadron of rebel cavalry, numbering about sixty men, under command of Capt. Mosbley, entered the town by the Centreville road, disguised as Union soldiers and with our countersign, thereby avoiding suspicion among the pickets of the commands through whose lines they came. As they neared the town they captured all the patrols and guards, without a gun being fired, after which their force was divided into three squads, which were dispatched to surround the headquarters of Gen. Stoughton, Col. Wyndham and the telegraph operator. The former and latter were taken prisoners, (Col. Wyndham was at the time in Washington,) it being impossible to offer any resistance. They seized also about fifty horses, the largest number of which were private property, and about twenty-five of them have been recaptered. They remained in the place but a short time, and left, apparently, by the same road as that on which they entered, private property being since found which had been taken from Col. Wyndham's headquarters. It was not through the lines of Gen. Stoughton's command they passed, nor was he responsible for the line of pickets in that direction. His headquarters were about two miles from his brigade, established there with the knowledge and consent of his immediate command. It was a complete surprise. Whose fault it was that it was allowed will be investigated."

—Thirty-four of the thirty-seven officers of the Twenty-second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, which was raised in the vicinity of Hartford, have signed a series of patriotic resolutions, recommending their friends to vote for Gov. Buckingham. One of the resolutions reads thus:

Resolved, That we regard the home-dwelling advocates of an impracticable, hopeless peace—the violent and threatening opposers of the Government in its honest endeavors to protect and save itself—the superfine constitutionalists—the over anxious friends of the tax-payers—the overweening sympathizers for those who have blood to shed in defense of the Union—the mongers in party stocks, based on capital manufactured out of this war—those who dissuade enlistments—who accuse the Administration of unpatriotic motives—who decry our successes and our hopes—who love Southern interests, war-clad and defiant though they are, more than they love the integrity and vindication of the good old Government; in fine, we regard all who do not deem the preservation of the Union unharmed from the foul touch and attempt of this infernal rebellion to be the paramount motive and duty of the hour, as enemies in the rear, and scarcely deserving a different fate than awaits those in front.

—Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has just approved a bill to promote enlistments and regulate recruiting, which puts $1,500,000 into his hands, for the purpose of raising volunteers. The Executive of the State, alone, can hereafter offer bounties for enlistment, and he is authorized to pay a sum not exceeding $50 for every new recruit, and $25 to such of the Massachusetts Volunteers, now in the service of the United States, as may reënlist. Twenty-five dollars are likewise appropriated for the subsistence, transportation, or other necessary expenditure, for each volunteer. No town or city can, legally, appropriate money to stimulate the recruitment of volunteers. "Under the provisions of this act," says the Boston *Transcript*, "doubtless measures will be adopted by the Governor to raise troops, which will materially diminish the burden of the Conscription Act, passed by Congress, should it be necessary to call for another levy of men to replenish the ranks of the army. It is thought that the number of volunteers which can now be obtained as a part of the complement of Massachusetts, will be sufficiently large to surprise those unacquainted with the machinery to be set in motion. Massachusetts means to continue in the van in this war for the Union, and to be in a condition to prosecute it as long as there is an armed rebel in the land."

—The correspondent of the *Boston Traveller* at New-Orleans, communicates the following interesting statement relative to the visit of the pirate Semmes to Galveston at the time he captured the gunboat *Hatteras*: "With the capture of the *Ariel* off the east end of Cuba, the latest Northern papers fell into the hands of Semmes, who was led to believe by their contents that the Banks' expedition was destined for Texas, to the coast of which he immediately proceeded, expecting to find an abundance of provisions and stores in the transports. He proposed to parole the soldiers who might fall into his hands, and thus render the expedition abortive for months. Had he fallen in with them their capture would have been an easy matter. Semmes says he will never again believe in a Northern newspaper, as they lie worse, if possible, than those published in the 'Confederacy.'" The correspondent further states that after the fight with the *Hatteras* the crew of the *Alabama* were demoralized, and but for the fact that the officers and crew of the *Hatteras* gave their parole they might have taken the ship.

—The Nashville correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes, under date of March 18:

John Trimble, the great Union man of Nashville, has made his slaves—thirteen in number—a present of their freedom. This excellent man and his whole family are, and have been, unconditionally loyal. Last week Mrs. Trimble visited one of her former servants, and was visited in turn this week. Mrs. Trimble states that this is the happiest moment of her life. The slaves of Mr. Trimble have been treated with the greatest humanity and kindness, yet the thirteen mortals exhibited no disinclination to be released from bondage, *such was their infatuation to be free*. It is said that Mr. Wm. T. Berry, one of the staunchest of our Union citizens, has done the same thing. Ed. H. East, Secretary of State, always known as the friend of the colored race, during the rebel occupation of this city, took a trip to Mexico. He owned three slaves, who acted as servants to rebel officers. He has given them their freedom on that account.

—The Adjutant-General of Connecticut has issued the following order:

Adjutant-General's Office,
Hartford, March 16, 1863.

To Whom it May Concern: For the information of all parties concerned, and to correct erroneous impressions which prevail to some extent, I will state that warrants for the arrest of deserters from Connecticut regiments in the service of the Federal Government are not issued from this Department, nor by any State authorities.

This power is delegated to the United States Provost-Marshals, who are appointed by the Secretary of War, and all communications on the subject should be addressed "To the United States Provost-Marshal." Hartford, Conn.

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General.

—The following paragraph, which we find in the *Planters' Banner*, published at Franklin, La., will show how Vallandigham is appreciated at the South:

"Vallandigham's great speech will be issued from the *Banner* office in a few days, in the form of an extra, at fifty cents each. Those at a distance can obtain it by forwarding the price by mail. It is a tremendous thunderbolt thrown into Lincoln's camp. It was delivered in the lower House of the United States Congress, last month, and is by far the greatest speech of the war. It has put the whole Northwest in a blaze and has electrified the South. It is lengthy, there being enough of it to fill the *Banner* full and two columns besides. Copies of it can be obtained at this office any time after next Wednesday."

—The contractor who has undertaken the transportation of big guns from the Fort Pitts Works to New-York, Boston and Portland, has gone to Pittsburgh to superintend the work. There are a large number of these guns to be forwarded. They are of the 11-inch and 15-inch kind, and the latter weigh about 24 tons each, measuring 14 feet long. The weight of the ball of a 15-inch gun is 460 pounds. The guns will be sent East by way of Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany, and will be taken through without change of cars.

—A letter has been received by the wife of Capt J. Dillingham, Commander of the United States gunboat *Morning Light*, captured at Sabine Pass, Texas. It is dated Houston, Jan. 31, and states that the *Morning Light* was surrendered after two hours' fight with a rebel steamer. Two men were killed, and nine severely wounded. The officers of the vessel were very comfortably quartered at Houston, with the officers of the Massachusetts Forty-second Regiment. All were well.

—A dispatch dated Vicksburgh, March 13, says:

"The weather has much improved. The river is rising very slowly. A party of 25 rebels came across from Vicksburgh on small boats night before last, with the intention of cutting the levee above the mouth of the canal. They were all captured and sent up the river yesterday. Capt. Brown and the other officers of the *Indianola* were in Vicksburgh. The *Whig* says they have the freedom of the city. The *Lafayette* tried its 9-inch guns on the city a few days ago without provoking a reply."

—Gen. Wool has issued an order to the commanding officer of the forts in the harbor of New-London, that hereafter no citizen, unless truly loyal, *and known to be such*, will be permitted to enter the forts, public grounds and barracks, and have intercourse with the soldiers, and such intercourse to be always in presence of an officer. Should any person be found tampering with the soldiers, and having citizens' clothing to sell to them, he will be arrested.

—The "exploded" *Indianola* is said to be safe in rebel possession, and fully equipped for active service. This information comes through our own sources, and is, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks, entitled to credit. The Charleston *Mercury* of the 11th, it will be remembered, contained a paragraph to the same effect.

—Maj.-Gen. Stanley's entire division of cavalry was reviewed at Murfreesboro, on the 17th, by Gen. Rosecrans. The review was a brilliant and imposing spectacle.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature has refused to give the use of their hall to Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, and Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana, to hold a Union meeting.

—Mr. Vallandigham had a public reception at Dayton, Ohio, on March 13. He declared that he was for obedience to all laws, and for requiring the men in power also to obey them. He would try all questions of constitutional law before the Courts, and then enforce the decrees of the Courts. He was for trying all political questions by the ballot-box. He would resist no law by force. He would endure almost every other wrong as long as free discussion, free assemblages of the people, and a free ballot-box remained; but the moment they were attacked, he would resist. We had a right to change Administrations and policies, not by forcible revolution, but by the ballot-box, and this right must be maintained at all hazards. He would try the question of the constitutionality and validity of the Conscription act in Court, and argue its inexpediency and odiousness before the people; but would make no resistance to it. He then referred to the $300 provision, and denounced it as an unjust discrimination against the poor. He proposed that the City Council of Dayton should appropriate money enough, and vote a tax for it, and release the city from the draft, and thus spare the lives and limbs of the citizens who were too poor to pay. The tax would equalize the burden and make the rich pay some part of that last dollar. The $300, too, was just the price fixed by an Abolition Congress for the emancipation of the negroes of the District of Columbia. It was now the price of blood. The Administration said to every man between 20 and 45, $300 or your life. A tax by every city, township, and county was just the way to meet it and equalize it.

—Gov. Tod, of Ohio, has issued an address to deserters from regiments belonging to that State. It reads thus:

"To the Ohio soldiers absent from their regiments without leave, the President of the United States has, in the kindness of his heart, issued an order declaring that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall, on or before the 1st of April, 1863, report themselves for duty, shall be restored to their regiments without punishment, excepting the forfeiture of pay and allowances during their absence. As your sincere friend, I give you notice of this remission of penalty, and urge upon you to avail yourselves of it. Your comrades in arms are suffering on account of your absence, and your Government is in need of your services. Redeem the solemn obligation you made when you joined our patriotic army. Save yourselves from the foul stigma attached to desertion, and thereby make your friends proud of you. Upon application by letter to Quartermaster-Gen. Wright, giving your Post-office address, railroad station and the number of your regiment, transportation will be sent to you."

—The following is the order issued recently by Gen. Wright, to which the telegraph has already referred:

Headquarters Department of Ohio,
Cincinnati, March 14, 1863.

General Orders.—Reliable information having been received that arms and ammunition have been purchased in this city for disloyal purposes, all sales of arms, powder, lead and percussion caps are prohibited till further orders, except upon permits granted by the Military Commander of Cincinnati.

Any violation of this order will be followed by the confiscation of the goods sold, and the seizure of the stock of the vender; and the Police authorities of the city are authorized and requested to coöperate with the military in the enforcement of this prohibition.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT.
N. H. McLean, A. A. General and Chief of Staff.

—The Eleventh Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers held a Union meeting at their camp on the 10th inst. The meeting was addressed by various officers and men, and strong resolutions were adopted sustaining the Government and denouncing the Copperheads of the North as enemies to the country and to the soldiers.

—Lieut. Pike, son of the editor of the Augusta (Me.) *Age*, lost one of his legs at the battle of Williamsburgh. He, however, remains in the field, and leads his battery on horseback, carrying his crutches with him. He does not intend to leave the service until he loses both legs.

—It was reported at Lexington, Ky., on Sunday, March 15, that on the Thursday preceding, the Federal forces attacked a portion of Cluke's rebel command near Hazel Green, and, after a pretty severe fight, killed some twenty-five or thirty rebels and took as many more prisoners. The Federal loss was but slight.

—An Indianapolis dispatch says that Col. Carrington has succeeded in capturing, in transit, a lot of pistols intended for the K. G. C. lodges in Springfield, Ill. They will be confiscated.

—Maj.-Gen. Franklin is now in Newark, N. J., the guest of A. P. Whitehead, Esq.

Items from the South.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Appeal, Feb. 23.

The following scene occurred in the House of Representatives, at Richmond, a few days since:

Mr. Foote, of Tenn.—I make a last appeal to the House; we have most important business before us in secret session, and therefore I make once more the motion.

Mr. Kenan, of Ga.—I rise to a question of order. Is it in order, is it consistent with the dignity of this House, that the member from Tennessee should again make that motion?

Mr. Foote—I call the gentleman to order. I am not to be lectured by him.

The Speaker—Both gentlemen are out of order; they will please take their seats.

Mr. Kenan—[In a very loud voice]—I say it is not consistent with the dignity—

Mr. Foote—[Excitedly]—I shall go elsewhere to learn manners in this House than to the member from Georgia. [Cries of "Order! order!"]

Mr. Kenan—[Very excitedly]—I will take the responsibility of teaching him.

The Speaker—The gentleman is out of order; he will take his seat. [Sensation on the floor and in the gallery.

Mr. Kenan—[Still louder]—I'll take the responsibility of teaching him manners, or anything else, at any time.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Georgia will come to order.

Mr. Kenan—I will put myself in order.

Whatever else was said was lost in the confusion of the continued fall of the Speaker's hammer, and the sensational buzz in the House.

MRS. GEN. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* mentions the fact that the wife of Gen. John C. Breckinridge has had prepared a magnificent stand of colors, constructed from the silk of the wedding dress worn by herself upon the day of her marriage, to be presented through her husband to the most gallant and brave regiment of his division. The *Rebel* understands that this appropriate and valued present has been bestowed upon the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. Tom Smith, and well known as the famous "Battle's Regiment," that did such service in the battle of Fishing Creek.

WHAT CONSCRIPTS DID.

From the Jackson, (Miss.,) Appeal, Feb. 26.

A conscript in Austin, Texas, cut three of his fingers off last week to free himself from military duty. The next day he was sent to a camp of instruction. A German, in Brenham, blew his brains out on Saturday last, for the same reason. He was not sent to a camp of instruction.

OBITUARY.

Death of Hon. W. C. Smedes.—The Vicksburgh *Whig*, of Feb. 25, announces the death of one of the ablest and oldest citizens of that place, Hon. W. C. Smedes, who died at the residence of his brother, Gen. S. E. Smedes, near Bolton's Depot, on the 22d ult. The *Whig* says:

Mr. Smedes was a citizen of Vicksburgh for some twenty-five years, and for a long time stood at the head of the Vicksburgh bar, as a man of great ability, learning and moral worth. He was a partner of Guion and Prentiss in law, and afterwards, in connection with Mr. T. A. Marshall, reporter of the high Court of Mississippi, in compiling *Smedes & Marshall's Reports*; was a member of the Mississippi Legislature from Warren County, and at the time of his death Senator from his district. He was President of the Southern Railroad, and by his energy and industry completed that important road to the Alabama line. As a man, Mr. Smedes stood deservedly high. He possessed the very purest moral character, without a blot on his escutcheon.

GEN. JOHNSTON.

From the Knoxville Register, Feb. 18.

This distinguished Commander of the armies of the West arrived in this City yesterday, and took lodgings at the Lamar House, where we understand he will remain for a few days. He was serenaded by the Florida band in the evening, when he made his appearance on the balcony, and said in substance:

"Gentlemen—I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness. Being a Southwestern Virginian, my interests have been identified with those of Knoxville, as the interests of my native section have been identified with those of East Tennessee. Such a reception by soldiers is particularly gratifying. Good bye."

As this is the longest speech of the General's that has been put on record during the war, outside of the battle-field, the citizens and soldiery of this department have reason to feel highly complimented.

CONFISCATION IN MOBILE.

The Mobile *Register and Advertiser* has two closely printed columns of small type describing the property of "alien enemies," which was to have been confiscated and sold on Monday, March 21. The names of the owners of this property are published, and number between fifty and sixty. Confederate notes and bonds are to be received in payment.

—Col. Stoughton, who was captured at Fairfax Court-house, is said to have been engaged in marriage to the daughter of a prominent Senator.

—Maj.-Gen. J. S. Negley, of Gen. Rosecrans' army, was honored with a banquet by his friends in Pittsburgh on the evening of March 13.

—Hon. Owen Lovejoy, who has been very ill since the adjournment of the House, is recovering.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Important General Order—Assignments to Staff Duty.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, March 1, 1863.

Orders.—In accordance with section 10 of the act approved July 17, 1862, and with General Orders, No. 212, from the War Department, dated Dec. 23, 1862, the President orders the following assignments of officers to the staffs of the army corps named, to wit:

ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

Lieut.-Col. William D. Whipple, Additional Aid-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, to the Eighth Army Corps, from Feb 10, 1862, his rank being fixed by his position in the army. Relieved Jan. 27, 1863. Assigned to the Twenty-second Corps, Feb. 24, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Julius P. Garesché, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, to the Fourteenth Army Corps, from Nov. 5, 1862, his rank being fixed by his position in the army. Killed in battle, Dec. 31, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Army of the Potomac, from Nov. 5, 1862, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from July 22, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Ninth Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. Daniel T. Van Buren, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Seventh Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862. Relieved Dec. 31, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Louis H. Pelouze, Additional Aide-de-Camp, to the Seventh Army Corps, from Jan. 1, 1863, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862, the date of his original assignment to Twelfth Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army to the Third Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862. Relieved Dec. 31, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Oliver D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, to the Sixth Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862. Relieved Dec. 31, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph H. Taylor, Sixth cavalry, to the Right Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, from Nov. 14, 1882, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Second Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick T. Locke, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Fifth Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Suydam, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. William P. Prentice, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Tenth Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Sept. 3, 1862. Relieved Nov. 7, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Theodore A. Meysenberg, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Reserve Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, from the 14th of November, 1862, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Oct. 24, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Eleventh Army Corps. Reassigned to the Eleventh Army Corps Feb. 11, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Rawlins, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Army of the Tennessee, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the 1st of November, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Thirteenth Army Corps.

Maj. Charles G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Tenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 8, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Dickenson, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Centre Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, from the 14th of November, 1862, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 10, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the First Army Corps. Assigned to the Army of the Potomac, Feb. 11, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Richard B. Irwin, to the Nineteenth Army Corps, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 12, 1862.

Major Walter B. Scates, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Thirteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Major Hiram C. Rodgers, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Twelfth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Maj. Francis A. Walker, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Second Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Maj. Martin T. McMahon, Aid-de-Camp, to the Left Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863. Assigned to Sixth Corps, Feb. 11, 1863.

Capt. Charles Kingsbury, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the First Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863. Assigned to the Sixth Army Corps, Feb. —, 1863.

Capt. Robert A. Hutchins, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Ninth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863. Relieved Feb. 16, 1863.

Capt. Southard Hoffman, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Eighteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

First Lieut. Andrew J. Alexander, Third cavalry, to the Third Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Maj. Calvin Goddard, Aid-de-Camp, to the Army of the Cumberland, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 9, 1863.

Maj. Lyne Starling, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Twenty-first Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 20, 1863.

First Lieut. Nicholas Bowen, Topographical Engineers, to the Sixth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 23, 1863. Assigned to the Ninth Corps Feb. 11, 1863.

First Lieut. William H. Chesebrough, Eleventh Infantry, to the Eighth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 27, 1863.

Maj. George E. Flynt, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Fourteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 28, 1863.

Major John H. Hammond, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Fifteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel, from Feb. 10, 1863.

Maj. William T. Clark, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Seventeenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel, from Feb. 10, 1863.

Capt. Gates B. Thurston, First Ohio cavalry, to the Twentieth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Colonel from Feb. 24, 1863.

Capt. Henry Binmore, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Sixteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Feb. 28, 1863.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Loring, to the Army of the Potomac, from Nov. 5, 1862, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from July 22, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Ninth Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. Delavan D. Perkins, Additional Aid-de-Camp, to the Twelfth Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. William H. Ludlow, Additional Aid-de-Camp to the Seventh Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander S. Webb, to the Fifth Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Edward R. Platt, to the Left Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, from Nov. 14, 1862, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Sixth Army Corps—Assigned to the Army of the Potomac Feb. 12, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Solon H. Lathrop, to the Defences of Washington, (Twenty-second Army Corps,) from Aug. 20, 1862, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Third Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. Paul J. Revere, to the Right Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, from Nov 14, 1862, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Second Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. J. D. Abbott, to the Tenth Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Sept. 3, 1862.—Relieved Nov. 17, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Asmussen, to the Reserve Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, from Oct. 24, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Eleventh Army Corps. Reassigned to the Eleventh Army Corps Feb. 11, 1863.

Lieut.-Col James H. Wilson, to the Tenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 8, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur C. Ducat, to the Army of the Cumberland, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 14, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Fourteenth Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. William S. Abert, to the Nineteenth Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 17, 1862.

Maj. Donn Piatt, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to the Eighth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. Richard I. Dodge, Eighth infantry, to the Fourth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan 1, 1863. Relieved Feb. 24, 1863.

Capt. Henry C. Bankhead, Fifth infantry, to the First Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. Wesley Owens, Fifth cavalry, to the Third Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. Charles H. Morgan, Fourth artillery, to the Second Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

First Lieut. Jacob F. Kent, Third infantry, to the Ninth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from January 1, 1863.

First Lieut. Orville E. Babcock, Engineer Corps, to the Sixth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from January 1, 1863.

Maj. Adolph Schwartz, Second Illinois cavalry, to the Thirteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from January 1, 1863.

Capt. Richard Lodor, Fourth artillery, to the Twenty-first Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from January 20, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. A. Von Schroder, Seventh Ohio Volunteers, to the Fourteenth Army Corps, with his rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 28, 1863.

Maj. W. D. Sanger, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, to the Fifteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Feb. 10, 1863.

Maj. W. E. Strong, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteers, to the Seventeenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Feb. 10, 1863.

Capt. William H. Thurston, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers, to the Sixteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Feb. 28, 1863.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Lieut.-Col. Herman Biggs, to the Eighteenth Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from July 22, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Ninth Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, to the Eighth Army Corps, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862. Relieved Jan. 15, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Thomas, to the Seventh Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862.

Capt. At Lee W. Putnam, Assistant Quartermaster, to the Second Army Corps, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862. Relieved Sept. 11, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Charles B. Norton, to the Fifth Army Corps, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862. Resigned from the army Jan. 6, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Cornelius W. Tolles, to the Sixth Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from August 20, 1862.

Capt. C. D. Blanchard, Assistant Quartermaster, to the Second Army Corps, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Sept 19, 1862.—Relieved November 12, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Elias M. Greene, to the Defences of Washington, (Twenty-second Army Corps,) with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from October 3, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Third Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col Charles A. Reynolds, to the Army of the Tennessee, from Dec. 18, 1862, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 1, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Thirteenth Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. William G. LeDuc, to the Reserve Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 7, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Eleventh Army Corps—reassigned to the Eleventh Army Corps Feb. 11, 1863.

Capt. John J. Elwell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to the Tenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 8, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. John S. Godfrey, to the Fifth Army Corps, Jan. 1, 1863, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 10, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the First Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Assistant Quartermaster, to the Third Army Corps, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862.—Relieved Oct. 4, 1862. Assigned to the Second Army Corps, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 12, 1862, and to the Right Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, Nov. 14, 1862, with same rank.

Lieut.-Col. John W. Taylor, to the Army of the Cumberland, Jan. 9, 1863, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 14, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Fourteenth Army Corps.

Capt. Asher R. Eddy, Assistant Quartermaster, to the Fifteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863. Canceled at the request of Capt. Eddy, without having gone into effect.

Capt. Judson D. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster, to the Seventeenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. Henry C. Hodges, Assistant Quartermaster, to the Centre Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.—Relieved Feb. 11, 1863.

Capt. John G. Chandler, Assistant Quartermaster, to the Nineteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. James J. Dana, Assistant Quartermaster, to the First Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. Richard N. Bachelder, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to the Second Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. Woolsey R. Hopkins, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to the Twelfth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. Elias Nigh, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to the Sixteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. James Dunlap, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to the Thirteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. William E. Morford, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to the Third Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. John G. Farnsworth, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to the Fourth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. Theron E. Hall, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to the Ninth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863. Canceled at the request of Capt. Hall, without having gone into effect.

Capt. Alexander Sympson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to the Twenty-first Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 20, 1863.

Capt. Andrew J. Mackay, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to the Fourteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 28, 1863.

Capt Henry S. Camblos, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to the Ninth Army Corps, with the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Feb. 17, 1863.

COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

Lieut.-Col. Edwin R. Goodrich, to the Army of the Potomac, Jan. 14, 1863, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from July 22, 1862, the date of his assignment to the Ninth Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. John McL. Taylor, to the Seventh Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. George Bell, to the Left Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, Nov. 14, 1862, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug, 20, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Sixth Army Corps. Reassigned to the Sixth Army Corps from Feb. 5, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. A. Parker Porter, to the Fifth Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, to the Eighth Army Corps, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862.—Relieved Jan. 27, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Samuel McKelvy, to the Defences of Washington, (Twenty-second Army Corps,) with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862, the date of his assignment to the Third Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. William W. Teall, to the Right Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Oct. 4, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Second Army Corps.

Lieut.-Col. Javan B. Salisbury, to the Reserve Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Oct. 24, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Eleventh Army Corps. Relieved Feb. 16, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. John P. Hawkins, to the Army of Tennessee, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 1, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Thirteenth Army Corps.

Capt. Michael R. Morgan, Commissary of Subsistence, to the Tenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 8, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Albert S. Austin, to the Centre Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 10, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Samuel Simmons, to the Army of the Cumberland, with his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Nov. 11, 1862, the date of his original assignment to the Fourteenth Army Corps.

Capt Robert Macfeely, Commissary of Subsistence, to the Fifteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. Francis Darr, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to the Eighteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. Grantham J. Taggart, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to the Sixteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. Samuel H. Sturdevant, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to the Twelfth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. John C. Cox, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to the Seventeenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. James M. Sanderson, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers to the First Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. Lewis G. Huling, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers to the Eleventh Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan 1, 1863.

Capt. Joseph S. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to the Second Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. John H. Coale, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to the Ninth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 1, 1863.

Capt. George H. Wood, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to the Third Army Corps, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Aug. 20, 1862. Relieved Sept. 27, 1862. Assigned to the Third Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 9, 1863.

Col. Edward G. Beckwith, Additional Aid-de-Camp, to the Nineteenth Army Corps, from Jan. 20, 1863.

Capt. George C. Kniffin, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to the Twenty-first Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 20, 1863.

Capt. James R. Paul, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to the Fourteenth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Jan. 28, 1863.

Capt. George W. Burton, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to the Twentieth Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel from Feb. 16, 1863.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
[Official.] E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-Gen'l.

Another General on the Peace Movement.

WHAT BRIG.-GEN. G. M. DODGE THINKS OF THE "NINETY DAYS" MEN.

Brig.-Gen. G. M. Dodge, in a letter dated Corinth, Miss., Feb. 6, denounces the "Copperheads" and their allies most vigorously. He writes:

"I say it unhesitatingly, and the voice of the army will support it, if it was not for the aid the rebels receive, and that promised from the North, connected with the traitorous effort to demoralize, disorganize, and break up our army, the rebellion would be done for in *ninety days*.

These men in the North have promised the rebels if they will hold out three months longer, that they will so divide the North, and draw such support from the army, that we will agree to any peace the rebels may dictate; and on that agreement the rebels are to-day dragging men into their army in *chains*—conscripting everyone, *old* and *young*, that is not on crutches to meet our armies moving South; and these traitors North are carrying out *their* part of the agreement by sowing distrust, dissatisfaction and dissension in our army, to the best of their ability, and openly declare it shall not be filled up; in fact telling us we can go on until we get so weak that the rebels can crush us. They send through the rebel lines the Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and other treasonable sheets, which are extensively copied from in their 'Order,' and by their press to keep up the waning spirit of their people, and a soldier cannot go out of our lines into theirs, but what some treasonable article copied from Northern papers is flirted in his face to prove their ultimate success. It was only a few days that one of their officers, high in command, near here, said that to divide the North was their last and only hope—that there was a perfect understanding with these Northern traitors, and even said to the Missouri soldiers when they returned home the North would treat them with more respect than they would the "Lincoln hordes;" and when asked by the loyal men if the Southern men or Press should uphold the Union cause as this Northern Press upholds theirs, what would be done? he answered, "Why, *hang them*, of course. We don't allow any Union sentiment in our lines."

Is it a wonder this army sends up a cry of indignation and demands that open treason shall not take possession of their homes, and that they shall not be disgraced by acts committed by those left behind? There is a pent-up volcano down here, and no matter what our fate, I know what prejudices and what determination the army will carry back against these men, and if they knew how carefully every treasonable letter, written here from the North, is circulated and laid up for a future settlement, they would send it to a different market from the army.

The different tunes they sing on the negro—Constitution—Administration and the War—no matter how plausible or what oily tongue puts them forth, they do not weigh a feather against the principles that nature has instilled into the loyal soldier and which *rebel bullets* have made *doubly dear*. They may influence a coward, or a soldier forced into the army against his will, or one who will get out at all hazards, but that noble band who flocked to our colors and have stood by them through many a battle, and can count his comrades' graves in a dozen rebel States, they pass by like the wind. Thank God they have not as yet moved us one iota—nothing but chagrin and indignation has gone forth from the soldiers. I hope it will cause the instigators of it to stop and think.

If you want your spirit aroused come down here and listen to this devilish cry from the North, and see how the army feels over it. Notice the resolution passed by the Illinois officers. That meeting was composed of nearly every officer of the Illinois regiments here, and was led by prominent Democrats. The hearty indorsement the resolutions received from the soldiers and all would astonish you. It will not do to meet those men with the charge that they are soldiers—mere machines—and do the bidding of Lincoln. They obey military orders, but when it comes to civil policy they are as outspoken as any one.

Barbarity of the Rebels.

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 14.

Among the prisoners recently captured by Gen. John McNeil in Southeast Missouri, and since sent to St. Louis, is a Capt. R. T. Sickel, who was rebel Provost-Marshal of Bloomfield, Missouri. On the person of Sickel was found a letter instructing him *summarily to hang certain persons, in order to save expense and to prevent them from demoralizing the rebel public sentiment!* Following is the infamous letter:

Office Provost-Marshal,
Pocahontas, Ark., Jan. 15, 1863.

Capt. R. T. Sickel:

Dear Sir: The prisoner you sent up has been received, and has been duly forwarded.

In future you will deal summarily with those men who are guilty of criminal offences, for when they are sent up to headquarters they are an expense, without being any benefit to public sentiment. Capt. McKie says it would be better to have them hung than to put ourselves to any further trouble.

Yours, &c.,
M. H. KIBLER, Captain,
Provost-Marshal, Randolph County, Ark.

The guerrilla Captain on whom the above precious document was found, is now in a United States military prison. There are proofs that he did not fail to comply with the execrable instructions given him. Perhaps, others, as well as the Arkansas Provost-Marshal, may have an idea as to what constitutes a criminal offence in war. Yet he may console himself that he will not be hanged to avoid the expense of keeping him, still less to avert his influence upon our public sentiment.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chess Matters.

New-York vs. Brooklyn.—On Friday evening last Mr. Brenzinger, the blindfold player, visited the rooms of the Brooklyn Club, whither he was invited by President Perrin and others, with whom he recently played a series of games. On the evening in question an interesting contest was played between him and four members, he acquitting himself with credit. We subjoin the score:

	Won.	Lost.
Brenzinger	2	2
Thompson	1	0
Van Wagner	1	0
——	0	1
——	0	1

The Brooklyn Tournament.—Our friends over in Brooklyn are unusually active this season. Besides receiving hebdomadal visits from Mr. Brenzinger and others of this City, and playing matches with them, they have commenced a second tournament, which has been playing for several weeks. Below is the score as far as played:

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Baxter	1	3	2
Balier	1	4	0
Badger	2	0	0
Chadwick	7	3	2
Colburn	7	6	0
Dickson	10	9	2
Lord	3	4	2
Perrey	2	0	0
Phillips	2	2	0
Parson	4	1	1
Rice	2	0	0
Thompson	6	1	2
Van Wagner	5	10	2

The terms of this tournament differ from those of the first in several respects, the most prominent of which is that *every* member will participate. No prizes are offered for competition, as the object is not merely to win and gain "renown," but to bring out and develop the strength of the Club, in which there is much material for the undertaking. The Brooklyn Club is a large one, and although potent in possessing *some* excellent players, it still has many members who have yet to be initiated into the mysteries of the game.

Prospective.—Arrangements are making for a grand tournament to take place shortly, at No. 189 Bowery, under the auspices of the Paulsen Club, in whose room it will be played. The prizes offered are: first, a handsome table; second, a set of chessmen. The gentlemen to whom the matter is intrusted, have nearly completed their arrangements, and the lists will be open shortly. When the tournament commences we shall duly apprise our readers of the same, and we may now mention parenthetically that it is our intention to keep our readers "posted" in local chess matters and things anent. As some of the best players in the City belong to the Paulsen Club, an exciting contest may be reasonably expected. The rooms of the Club are open to visitors, who are cordially invited to attend.

Religious Intelligence.

Passion Sunday.—To-day, the fifth Sunday in Lent, the Sunday but one before Easter, is called by the Roman Church "Passion Sunday," a title by which the sixth, or "Palm Sunday," is called in the Reformed Church. "To-day," says Dr. Coxe, of Calvary, "is called Passion Sunday, because the Services begin to relate the story of our Lord's sufferings and death. The Atonement is preëminently the theme of this day."

The Annunciation.—Next Wednesday, the 25th of March, is the Festival of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Until a century ago, it may be remarked, the year of our Lord was reckoned from this day, because with the miraculous conception the work of our redemption, and hence the era of grace, may be said to have begun. "The joyful tidings of a Redeemer's Incarnation," says the eloquent author already quoted, "comes to us amid our Lenten sorrows and tears." So it was in "her low estate" that the Blessed Virgin was "highly favored, and we are reminded that the richest spiritual blessings wait on the state of penitence and self-abasement. This day is sometimes called "Lady Day." It is observed by the Roman Catholic Church in direct honor of the Virgin herself, and was instituted as a festival in the seventh century.

Episcopal Appointments.—To-day, in the forenoon, the Right Rev. the Bishop (Potter) of this Diocese, administers the rite of confirmation at St. Peter's, in the afternoon at the Advent, and in the evening at St. Timothy's, in this City. On Wednesday, the 25th, in the morning, at St. Luke's, in this City, (where there will be also an ordination,) and in the evening of that day at St. Paul's, Staten Island. On the 26th, at St. George's Mission, and on the 27th at St. Thomas' Mission, in this City, both in the evening.

Organic Change.—The *Metropolitan Record* of this City, which has been the organ of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New-York for some years past, and has been so announced at its head in every number issued, is now no longer so. That title has been removed from the imprint, and that of *Family Journal* substituted.

The Stabbing Affray in the First Ward.

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, upon the body of John Kane, the man who was stabbed in an affray with Garrett Laundress, on Thursday night last, at No. 25 Washington-street, an account of which appeared in the Times of yesterday.

Thomas Collen, of No. 15 Washington-street, was the first witness. He testified that he knew both the deceased and the prisoner, and that a difficulty had existed between them for some time past; Laundress, the prisoner, usually carried a sheath-knife about him; deceased was in the prisoner's house early in the evening, when the latter ordered him to leave; he did leave, but afterward returned about ten o'clock, when the difficulty occurred, which ended in Laundress stabbing the deceased.

Hannah Laundress, the wife of the prisoner, testified that she and her husband kept a boarding-house at No. 25 Washington street, and that the deceased had boarded with them for a short time past. On Thursday night last he was at their place, slightly intoxicated; he wished to fight her husband, but the latter refused to have anything to do with him, whereupon deceased drew a pistol and proposed to shoot the prisoner. Witness saw nothing more of the affray, although she admitted that she was present during the whole of it, and until the Police came in to take away the dying man and to make the arrest of her husband.

A large amount of testimony was taken, the most of which was to the effect that both parties were intoxicated, and that both drew deadly weapons, but it appears that Laundress had the start of his opponent and stabbed him twice, the last time in the left side, the knife penetrating a vital part. Kane died in about twenty minutes afterwards, and before the Police had succeeded in getting him to the Station-house. The jury, after deliberating a short time, rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased, John Kane, came to his death from hemorrhage, the result of stab wounds inflicted by Garrett Laundress on the 19th of March, 1863." The prisoner was then examined by the Coroner. He stated that he was a native of Ireland, 37 years of age, and by occupation a shoemaker. In answer to the question as to what he had to say to the charge preferred against him, he answered, nothing. The Coroner then committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Army Delegates.

Two delegates of the Christian Commission, in this City, sailed in the *Roanoke* for New-Orleans, to join the efficient force now with the Banks expedition. One of these gentlemen is the Professor of Anatomy in one of our Medical Colleges, and was formerly Mayor of Boston. He gives his time for six months to this beneficent work. The other is a clergyman of good repute. At Port Royal, Newbern and Fortress Monroe other delegates of the Commission are now stationed. Volunteer chaplains and delegates are receiving commissions as rapidly as they can be fitted out and forwarded. From Philadelphia, seventeen delegates have gone to the Army of the Potomac this week.

The amount of publications required to supply nearly one hundred active distributors is very large, and must demand large resources, however economically purchased. It is pleasing to learn that the great public meetings held this week by the Christian Commission, in Norwalk, Bridgeport Stamford, and Norwich, Conn., and Elizabeth, N. J., have been large and enthusiastic, and that their benefactions have been liberal. The contributions at Stamford amounted to $1,100.

Obsequies of Sergeant John H. Thompson.

The obsequies of Sergt. John H. Thompson, formerly of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York Regiment, and son of Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., were observed at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Drs. Storrs and Buddington, of Brooklyn. Over the pulpit were suspended the American colors, joined together with pendants of white and black crape, and the pulpit itself was draped with narrow ribbons of the latter material. At each end of the pulpit was placed a vase of delicate flowers. The coffin was covered with the National flag, upon which were laid wreaths and bouquets. The ceremonies commenced with a chant, by the choir, of a selection from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," after which Rev. Dr. Buddington read portions of Scripture. Rev. Dr. Storrs then pronounced the address, in which he eulogized in feeling terms the life and noble acts of the lamented deceased. Before separating, the congregation were permitted to take a final look of the remains. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Storrs.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of a Noted Burglar.—Joseph Marshall was yesterday brought before Justice Quackenbush upon the charge of having committed a burglary at the clothing store of Thomas F. Moore, No. 128 Spring-street. The testimony given during his examination, disclosed the fact that on the night of the 16th inst., Marshall entered the store by means of a "jimmy," and stole therefrom sixteen pairs of pants, valued at $50; fourteen coats, worth $75, and three silver watches, of the value of $10. Officer Halstead, of the Eighth Precinct, soon afterward took Marshall into custody, but nothing was found upon his person, except two pawn tickets, which showed that two of the watches stolen from Mr. Moore had been pledged at No. 192 Eighth-avenue. These articles were subsequently identified by Moore as his property. Marshall is a well-known burglar. A few days ago the police arrested him for breaking into the dwelling of Albert Schienbeck, No. 80 West Houston-street, and stealing therefrom about $50 worth of property. The Justice committed him for trial.

Changes in the Police Department.—The following changes have been made in this Department during the past week: Appointments—James Carlin, First District; John Horsemen, Fourth District; Thos. D. Mildeberger, Eighth District; Thos. L. Walters, Twenty-seventh District; Samuel H. Reed, Forty-first District; David Cottrell, Forty-seventh District; Jonas Cheshire, Forty-seventh District; Thos. Henderson, Twenty-ninth District; Francis Rinn, Sixth District. Resignations—James Aherne, Eighteenth District; Edward Conway, Eighteenth District; John Wilson, Fifth District; John Carey, Forty-sixth District.

Political.—The Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge have just issued their Fourth paper. It is a letter from Edward N. Crosby, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, to his friend, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, President of this Society, mildly reproving him for his ultra views and his ultra companions. Prof. Morse replies at length, giving a view of the present state of political affairs. He reviews the various acts of the present Administration since it came into power, showing that they have all tended to divide Northern sentiments and destroy the harmony of feeling heretofore existing; and also that allegiance to a Government does not imply passive submission to every arbitrary act of an Administration.

The Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.—In consequence of complaints having been made of the mismanagement on the part of this hospital, the Secretary of War has appointed a Commission to investigate the facts. Col. J. T. Cram is the President of the Commission, and the investigation is held at the headquarters of the Department of the East, No. 44 Bleecker-street. The result of the investigation will be made known when it is concluded; but for the present the object for which the investigation has been instituted demands that it should be withheld from the public.

The Weekly Report of the Health Officer for the past week, shows that there were 151 deaths in the City during the week, a decrease of three from the mortality of the previous week. Of the deceased, 28 were men, 33 women, 47 boys, and 43 girls. Of these, 61 were adults, 90 children; males 75, and females 76; and colored persons 3. The principal diseases were as follows: Apoplexy 3, bronchitis 3, congestion 6, consumption 19, convulsions 15, croup 12, debility 4, diphtheria 7, fevers 11, hydrocephalus 4, inflammation 4, marasmus 6.

Look Out for More Counterfeits.—Yesterday afternoon, a dispatch was received at Police Headquarters from the Thirtieth Precinct, situated in the upper part of the City, stating that well-executed counterfeit $5 bills on the Bridgeport Bank of Bridgeport, Conn.; also, $5's on the Merchants' Bank of Albany, were being extensively circulated in that part of the town. The telegraph was at once put into operation to notify the shopkeepers of the fraud.

New-York Hospital.—The following is the weekly report to March 20, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 6	158	100	258
Admitted to March 20	33	17	55
Discharged, cured or relieved	20	17	37
Died	3	5	8
Remaining at date	173	95	168

Males, 243; females 25.

Picture Sale.—The large and splendid copy of Winterhalter's celebrated picture of the "Empress Eugenie and her Maids of Honor," now on free exhibition at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, will be sold on Tuesday evening.

The Destitution in Ireland.—A meeting will be held on Monday afternoon next, at Delmonico's, in Broadway, under the auspices of Judge Daly, and other prominent Irish citizens, to adopt measures for the relief of the destitute in Ireland.

LAW REPORTS.

The Case of Dr. Broune—His Counsel proposes to Prevent a Further Trial—A Novel Question of Criminal Law.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The People vs. Edward W. Broune.—It will be remembered that Dr. Broune is charged with causing the death of Clementina Anderson, by procuring an abortion upon her; and that recently the entire panel of jurors and an extra panel of two hundred and fifty were exhausted without obtaining a jury to try the indictment—only six men having been found who were qualified to sit as jurors, under the requirement of the law and the challenges of the prisoner. These six were sworn to impartially try him, and had taken their seats in the jury-box. The Court, however, Justice Barnard, was finally satisfied that a jury could not be obtained in this County, and ordered that the case be postponed, with a view, as understood, of sending it to another county for trial, and discharged the jurors already sworn.

The prisoner's counsel, Henry L. Clinton, Esq., excepted to the discharge of the jurors who had been sworn to try the indictment against Dr. Browne, and he now proposes to take advantage of that exception by objecting to further proceedings on the indictment, on the ground that in theory of law the prisoner has once been placed in jeopardy—six jurors having been sworn to try the indictment—and that he connot be again jeopardized. There are cases precedent to establish the right of the prisoner to this objection where a full jury have been sworn to try the indictment and have been subsequently discharged without hearing the case; but the question whether the swearing of any number of jurors less than twelve, in such cases, (they having been subsequently discharged without trying the issue,) will invalidate this objection, is wholly new to the Courts of this State. Counsel, however, proposes to test it—contending that the principle is the same, whether twelve or a less number be sworn. The motion will be made in bar at the coming on of the case for trial.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Stafford, &c., vs. Townley, &c.; Lewis, &c., vs. Walsh; In the Matter of the Receivership of the Limited Partnership of Cumming, Simpson & Armstrong; Devlin, &c., vs. Hastings, &c.—two cases; Stafford, &c., vs. Tounley, &c.; Nichols vs. Martinot, &c.—Motions granted.

Abram Shenfield vs. *Anna Shenfield*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Shipman vs. *Nicholson, &c.*—Motion granted, and original motion to be heard on 1st Monday of April. Costs to abide event.

Wilson vs. *Wilson et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

House vs. *Altree et al.*—Motion granted on payment of $7 costs.

Bushnell vs. *Rodman*.—Motion denied.

Britton vs. *Phillips*.—Motion denied, without costs.

Ward vs. *Morrow, &c.*—(Two suits.)—Motion granted in each case, costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Towle vs. *Tolan*.—Case settled, and left in Clerk's Office.

Before Justice Barbour.

Buxton et al. vs. *Landaner*.—Motion to vacate and discharge order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Woodruff vs. *Van Esten*.—Motion to strike out part of the amended complaint granted, with $7 costs.

Same vs. *Mantz*.—Bail reduced to $50.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

The Hope Fire Insurance Company vs. *Raynolds et al*—Motion denied.

Richter vs. *Van Valkenburgh*.—Motion granted upon giving a bond, to be approved by the Court, in the sum of $5000.

Rhodes vs. *Hennessy*.—Motion to set aside judgment denied, upon defendant's giving bond as security.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The *British Queen*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, touched at Nassau, N. P., and brings our correspondence from that place to the 15th inst. The contraband trade between Nassau and the rebel ports—principally Charleston—appears to be rapidly increasing. Our correspondent gives us a list of *eighteen* steamers, which are only a part of those engaged in this traffic. One of them is commanded by a Capt. CARLIN, recently released from Fort Lafayette. The privateer *Retribution* arrived at Nassau about the 1st of March, and after lying in the harbor about a week was condemned by a Board of Survey as unseaworthy, and sold at public auction by N. ADDERLEY & Co., who do all the dirty work of the rebels at that port. She was purchased by ADDERLEY'S brother-in-law, and our correspondent believes it to be a bogus sale. It may have been *bona fide*, however, as we have had reports of the unseaworthiness of the *Retribution* from other sources. The officers and crew were still at Nassau on the 15th. There had not been a United States war vessel off the harbor for a month.

The further intelligence from Port Royal which we published this morning embodies some particulars of the doings of the black soldiers in Florida. The City of Jacksonville was taken by them on the 10th inst. The people were in great fear of an indiscriminate massacre; but the negroes behaved with propriety, and no one was harmed. On the 11th inst., Col. MONTGOMERY, of the Second colored regiment, went with about two hundred men some three miles out of town, and met about two hundred rebels, with whom he had a sharp skirmish. Baldwinsville, the junction of the railroad from Jacksonville to Tallahasse, and with that from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, is supposed to be the point aimed at by the expedition. Here a base of operations will probably be established, which will also be a refuge for fugitives, and the headquarters for the organization of the colored troops. Desertions from the rebels continue quite frequent. Five sailors from the rebel gunboat *Savannah* reached Fort Pulaski on the night of Saturday the 14th, bringing with them a Lieutenant as prisoner. They were conscripts.

Gen. ROSECRANS' report of the last cavalry fight in his Department proves it to have been a very gallant affair. Col. HALL'S brigade encountered MORGAN'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S cavalry, eight or ten regiments, and whipped them handsomely, killing thirty or forty of them, including three commissioned officers, wounding one hundred and forty, and capturing twelve prisoners, including three commissioned officers. Our loss was seven killed and thirty-one wounded, including one Captain.

The departure of a number of Sisters of Charity from Cincinnatti for Murfreesboro, and various significant indications at that point, are regarded as proof positive that an advance will speedily be attempted by Gen. ROSECRANS.

A dispatch dated at Cincinnati, March 19, states that Gen. BURNSIDE was soon expected to arrive in that City. It was reported that he had been appointed to succeed Gen. WRIGHT in command of that Department.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented both for and against a Broadway Railroad. The bill appropriating $500,000 to equip the State Militia was reported favorably; also the bill to facilitate the acquisition of land for the Croton Water-works. A Grinding Committee, consisting of nine members, was announced by the President. A bill permitting the consolidation of City railroads was introduced; also a bill to increase the duty on salt. The Cross-town Railroad bill was recommitted for amendment, and the Broadway Railroad bill was made the special order for Tuesday night next. The Union-avenue bill was reported unfavorably. Mr. CONNOLLY'S bill, prohibiting banks from making loans on gold coin, was reported unanimously. The bill to incorporate the Parochial Fund of the Episcopal Church of Western New-York was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, a number of bills were reported favorably—among them the one relating to the Charter of the City of New-York, which was referred to the First Committee of the Whole. A bill relating to the sale of stocks and other securities, providing for open stock boards, &c., was introduced. Mr. DEAN'S Gold bill was ordered to a third reading, after being amended so as to forbid loans of money or currency on the pledge or hypothecation of foreign bills of exchange. The bill to incorporate the Malden Railroad Company was reported favorably, and the Spring-street Railroad bill was reported for the consideration of the House.

GENERAL NEWS.

Maj.-Gen. E. V. SUMNER died, yesterday morning, at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law in Syracuse, of congestion of the lungs, after an illness lasting only five days. He was sixty years of age.

The steamship *British Queen* arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana on the 14th inst. She brings intelligence that the rebellion in Santo Domingo, of which we learned by a previous arrival, has been effectually suppressed, if we are to believe the Spanish official bulletins. Only one slight skirmish took place between the insurgents and the Spanish troops, when the former dispersed. The rebel steamer *Cuba* had arrived at Havana from St. Marks, Fla., with a cargo of cotton valued at $200,000, with which she had run the blockade.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived at this port last evening. A summary of her news, as received by telegraph from Portland, has already been published. The mails by the *Norwegian* also reached this City yesterday. We give elsewhere such additional intelligence as we find of sufficient interest.

Maj.-Gen. COX, who has recently been in command in Western Virginia, has been transferred to the Southwest. He was in Wheeling on Thursday.

It is proposed by counsel for Dr. E. M. BROWNE —HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq.—to object to any further trial of the indictment against the Doctor for causing the death of CLEMENTINA ANDERSON by procuring an abortion upon her, on the ground that six jurors having been sworn in the case, and subsequently discharged without trying the issue, he has once been placed in jeopardy, and cannot be further tried. The objection will be taken on the coming on of the case again for trial.

Breadstuffs were in less demand on Saturday at drooping prices. Provisions were rather more freely dealt in, but at irregular rates. Whisky was in moderate demand and was firmer. Groceries, Cotton, Oils, Metals, Seeds, Spices and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay and Tallow. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 441 vessels of all classes in port.

Kentucky and the War.

Several indications of late observed in Kentucky inspire more hope in the permanent Unionism of that State than we have ever previously had. We have never denied to the loyal people of Kentucky full praise for their fidelity and genuine heroism, under very great difficulties. At the beginning of the rebellion BERIAH MAGOFFIN was Governor of the State, a political adherent of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and undoubtedly possessed of the rebel proclivities of the apostate Vice-President. The Legislature was nearly balanced, and the tendencies of the public mind were all apparently toward the rebellion. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, arch traitor that he was, was placed in command (by MAGOFFIN and the Legislature,) of the State Guard of Kentucky, and the first idea of duty taught to this Guard was, that they were to defend the sacred soil of Kentucky against the tread of any armed Federal force, though called out to defend the Constitution, the Union and the laws! Add to these facts the presence of a quarter of a million of slaves in Kentucky, and the prevalence of a despotic Pro-Slavery sentiment that had long before trampled out every humanizing thought of gradual emancipation taught in other days by HENRY CLAY, and let any candid Northern man answer whether the chances did not seem a hundred to one, or a thousand to one, against holding Kentucky to the Union. Who could resist such power, such combinations and such influences working with desperate energy in favor of the rebellion?

It suited other journals to sneer at the loyalty of the people of Kentucky, and to mock at the shifts by which her true-hearted Unionists unloosed one by one the folds of the serpent that was coiled about their State. We could not join in those scoffs. Loyal Kentuckians had a delicate and deadly game to play, and it was not for us, where loyalty was cheap, safe and popular, to criticise ungenerously the part they had to perform. We can point now to the result in Kentucky with pleasure and pride. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER was stripped of his power and driven in disgrace to the ranks of the open foe, where he belonged. Gov. MAGOFFIN was made to feel that he could not represent the loyalty of Kentucky in his half-hearted allegiance to the Union, and he was relieved of the office of its Chief Magistracy. And, lastly, the Legislature of the State, once so near the verge of secession, was succeeded by one so truly loyal that no single member durst raise his voice for peace with the rebels on any terms save that of unconditional submission to the National Union.

This was the first chapter of successes for the Unionists of Kentucky. The second has not been less gratifying. Twice have they been overwhelmed by a powerful rebel invasion of the State, but in each case they preserved their integrity and helped drive back the invaders, broken in ranks and disappointed in hopes, from their soil. Once have they met the cunning appeals of Secessionists to take arms against the Administration on account of the Emancipation Proclamation, but they have rejected every approach from that quarter, and are as firmly set to-day as the loyalists of any State in support of the General Government in its war against treason. More: a late attempt of the Semi-Secessionists to hold a State Convention with a view to organize a State canvass against the Unionists was dispersed by the military authorities; and this act received the hearty approval of nine-tenths of the loyalists of the States, doubtful as the act seemed as to propriety on general principles.

But the crowning fact of all, establishing the tried and proved Unionism of Kentucky, was exhibited at the Union State Convention that met in Louisville on the 18th inst. to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut.-Governor. It was the hope of the cold and conditional men of the State to control that body and unite the Kentucky Unionists with the "Copperhead" or "Conservative" party of the Northern States. Ex-Gov. WICKLIFFE, whose record at Washington last Winter was not admirable in any sense, introduced to the Louisville Convention Hon. A. W. CRAVENS, Congressman from Indiana, who undertook to illuminate the Kentucky loyalists on the demerits of Mr. LINCOLN, and the unblemished patriotism of the "*Constitutional*" Democrats. He protested against the unrighteousness of styling these pure men "Copperheads" and "Butternuts," who were, in fact, the salt of the earth, the peace-makers and only hope of the country!

Will it be believed in the North—the reply of the Kentucky Unionists to this Northern peace preacher was an indignant outcry that silenced him instantly, while a score or more of stalwart arms hurried him with more speed than ceremony from their platform. The Convention proceeded to nominate a ticket of Unconditional Union men for State officers, passed resolutions denouncing eternal war upon the rebel Confederacy, and calling upon the General and State Governments to arm for a more perfect defence, and more earnest aggressive war.

The example of Kentucky teaches a lesson in loyalty which thousands in the North might profit by. Those who seek for terms with the rebels do not represent the people of the Border States, whose soil is crimsoned with blood shed in this war. They do not represent the loyalists of the North, who are not yet cowed before the front of guilty treason. And least of all do they represent the rebels themselves, who treat with insult and scorn the peace overtures of the "Conservatives." Is it not the part of self respect no less than of duty, then, for every Democrat and Conservative to cease an unavailing opposition to the war, and join the gallant Kentuckians in their purpose of its more determined prosecution?

Connecticut's Guardian Angels.

Connecticut enjoys one advantage over the rest of the Union, which may tend to bad feeling between her and the other States, if she continues to retain it. In nearly every important canvass she is blessed with the ministrations of FERNANDO WOOD, of this City, and she is, we believe, the only State—New-York, of course, excepted—upon whom this eminent political philosopher makes his light to shine. What it is about Connecticut which incites his interest we have been unable to discover, after an attentive consideration both of her laws and manners. But whatever it be, it is certain that whenever an important election is at hand, he flies over the border, and distributes warning, reproof and encouragement with a prodigality which is well calculated to make the Connecticut people desire that elections occurred oftener. We could wish that Mr. WOOD were not so exclusive in the distribution of his wisdom, for the sake of the rest of the Union, but we have the consolation of knowing that though his partiality may exasperate other States, it can only draw closer the bonds of Union between us and "the land of steady habits."

We have a great many men in this City who are well fitted to advise the people of Connecticut what they had better do at such a crisis in their history as the present—both lawyers, divines and authors; but then there is not one of them who possesses in the same degree as Mr. WOOD that peculiar combination of qualities, both natural and acquired, which are needed by any man who proposes to touch the hearts, or convince the understanding of the canny dwellers on the shores of the Sound. The Puritanical severity of manners, the rigid respect for appearances, the austere morality, the grave, self-contained demeanor, and the hard, stern way of looking at life, by which the frequenters of Mozart Hall are characterized, make it evident that Mr. WOOD, who sways these grim, dour, unexcitable audiences at will, was just the sort of missionary needed by our brethren in Connecticut. But then the Connecticut people have long been famed for their reverence for New-York politicians. There is hardly a farmer amongst them who does not read of the doings at the Pewter Mug, with a sort of childlike wonder and admiration, which are touching to witness. There is hardly a home in the State in which four silver spoons at least would not be given for a well-authenticated attempt on the part of a New-York Alderman to write his own name. And we may imagine therefore what a delightful fluttering and excitement there is all over the land, from the sea to the hills, when the news goes out that somebody more astute and erudite than all our pot-house politicians put together, is coming from New-York to let them know how to vote. We may imagine the distress of all the deacons that Mr. WOOD is a layman, and the sorrow at all the tea-tables that he cannot be got to stay more than one night.

The reverence of Connecticut for Mr. WOOD, and the affectionate interest of Mr. WOOD in Connecticut, has had one unfortunate result, and one only. It has, we fear, been the means of enticing Mr. ISAAC TOUCEY from his well-won repose. Mr. WOOD'S success has evidently fired his imagination, and he has been led to conclude rashly that because the people of Connecticut sit so meekly at the feet of an apostle from Mozart Hall, they will be just as devout in their attentions to the ministrations of a martyr from Hartford. But Mr. TOUCEY has overlooked one or two important distinctions between himself and his great rival. Mr. WOOD has had, in the first place, an experience of life such as Mr. TOUCEY cannot boast, and which qualifies him, in an eminent degree, to give advice upon their conduct, in difficult and doubtful cases, to a people remarkable for the nicety of their scruples, and for the severity of all their judgments on themselves. He can sympathize with the haltings and misgivings of souls troubled by the sight of their own imperfections. Mr. TOUCEY, on the contrary, exhibits a self-complacency and an assurance, an incapacity for repentance or even for self-doubting, which repels or alarms tender consciences. And, in the second place, Mr. TOUCEY is a prophet in his own country, while Mr. WOOD comes from afar, with the light of foreign triumphs on his brow.

Still, far be it from us to say that these two eminent men cannot both labor successfully in the same field. They are both worthy of their work, and their work is worthy of them; and each has his peculiar gifts and qualifications. Both, too, are well known to the public. Who is ignorant of WOOD'S public career and who of TOUCEY'S? Who has not heard of the heroic efforts made by WOOD to save the Republic at the outbreak of the rebellion at New-York; and who has not heard of TOUCEY'S efforts in the same cause at Washington?

We advise the people of Connecticut to listen well, and look hard at them both, for, our word for it, they will never look upon their like again. No country can produce two such men in any one generation. And we leave it to the men and women of Connecticut to imagine with what a thrill of pride their grandchildren will read that when the fate of the American nation was trembling in the balance, and her vote was about to be thrown into the scale—when two great armies and half a world listened in mute expectation for her Aye or No—two such counselors as WOOD and TOUCEY were found at her side, and that she took their advice.

Death of Gen. Sumner.

The loss of the veteran officer and hero, Gen. SUMNER, will be mourned by the whole land. A soldier from his youth, and continuously in the military service of his country, throughout his whole career he stood forth as the very noblest embodiment of what an American officer and patriot should be. Brave as a lion, chivalrous and pure, frank, honest earnest, of fine intelligence and perfect fidelity, of manly mould, courteous and kindly manner, clear-headed, clear-eyed and generous-hearted, devoted unto death to his flag and his country, he has furnished in his military life, of nearly half a century, an admirable illustration of all these qualities. He had been in service all over the Continent—on the Great Plains of the West, fighting the hostile savages, yet avoiding by his skill and generosity more battles than he ever fought—in Mexico, where under SCOTT, he commanded at the most famous cavalry actions of that war—in Kansas, where by his firmness, justice and humanity, he brought to an end a fierce local contest, which, seven years ago, threatened to overspread the country—on the coast of the Pacific—and, latterly, in Virginia, in the Army of the Potomac, whose fortunes he followed just one year, but in all of whose battles, from Yorktown to Fredericksburgh, he was a prominent and heroic participator. At the last-mentioned battle, it will be remembered, Gen. BURNSIDE, fearing that his impetuous valor would impel him to rush with his men into the very jaws of the enemy's batteries, and that thus his invaluable advice to him and his invaluable services to the country would be lost, compelled him to stay on this side of the river; but as the smoke and thunder of the battle rolled up, and he could see his old division battling with fearful odds, the lion soul rose within him, so that it was only the most peremptory orders of his chief that could restrain him.

After that fatal day, and when the command of the army was changed from BURNSIDE to HOOKER, Gen. SUMNER resigned. Shortly after, he made a brief visit to his son-in-law, at Syracuse, in this State, preparatory to going west to St. Louis, to take command of the Department of Missouri. There he was suddenly taken ill with congestion of the lungs, and died early yesterday morning. He died with a prayer to Heaven on his lips for his beloved, bleeding country.

He sleeps now with our bravest and truest, and no braver or truer has his country or its army ever lost.

Hindman, Price and the Trans-Mississippi Department.

It has been a long time since we had anything official from the rebel headquarters in Arkansas. Since the time when Gens. BLUNT and HERRON drove HINDMAN, with so much precipitation, across the Arkansas River at Van Buren, the rebel hero has lived in comparative seclusion. We have had occasional intercepted letters from his camp, but they clamored chiefly for shoes and corn, and boasted little of the strings of scalps that he was expected to take from invasive "Yankees." The suspicion might reasonably be indulged that HINDMAN had lost much of the splendor of his early promise when he robbed Memphis banks of their money and expended it on his ragged followers, in the name of the Confederate Government. Without another Memphis to rob, how could HINDMAN feed and clothe his conscript army? JEFF. DAVIS could not answer, nor could any Commissary of the Confederacy. And so, being unable to do anything further for or with his Arkansas army, HINDMAN has done the only thing possible under the circumstances—he has retired from its command and bidden it an affectionate farewell.

The Little Rock *Democrat*, of the 11th of March, contains HINDMAN'S valedictory to his troops. We are not yet in possession of the text but look for it anxiously, as presenting, perhaps, one of the most romantic chapters in the annals of the war in the West. If there was a meaner man in the Confederate service, or a more graceless set of scallawags than he commanded, the country is as yet ignorant of their existence.

But the star of HINDMAN has set. The Little Rock *Democrat* consoles all who would otherwise be grieved thereat, by the announcement that Gen. STERLING PRICE has crossed the Mississippi River below Vicksburgh, and will assume the vacant command. This is in accordance with the rebel programme, as recently published in the Southern papers, and may be true. If so, it imposes a duty on the military commanders west of the Mississippi more onerous than they have had recently to perform. HINDMAN could not be beaten at boasting or stealing; but STERLING PRICE can certainly excel him in fighting. If PRICE is west of the Mississippi, though he did not cross a hundred men with him, he will not be slow in giving our officers plenty of trouble. The rebels have done many foolish things, but if they have sent PRICE to his old stamping-ground, with full power to campaign as he pleases, we will not be long in hearing from him in the manner most pernicious to our plans.

MARCH AND MARS.—The first half of the month of March this year was unusually quiet all over the field of operations. Great movements everywhere seemed on the very eve of taking place, but until the fight at Newbern, on the 14th, which was followed by the affair on the Blackwater, the cavalry affair on the Rappahannock, the naval affair at Port Hudson on the Mississippi, and two or three small skirmishes in Tennessee, there was almost nothing in the military line to chronicle. By these it will be seen that the second half of the month has begun briskly, and we think likely that before it is ended, some of the most important successes of the war will have been consummated.

The month of March, last year, was a very lucky month for us—lucky on land and sea, on seacoast and river. The entire month was crowded with great events. It opened with the occupation of Columbus, which was our first success on the Mississippi River; and this was quickly followed by the three days' battle and glorious victory at Pea Ridge; by the triumph of the *Monitor*, by the occupation of Manassas, by the victory at Newbern, and the victories at Winchester and at Santa Fé. Besides these there were a host of minor successful incidents. We had the occupation of Fernandina and Jacksonville, (Florida,) of Martinsburgh and Cockpit Point, (Va.,) of Point Pleasant, (Mo.,) and of New-Madrid, in the same State, when immense material fell into our hands; the victory by Garfield, in the Cumberland Mountains, the rebel evacuation of Aquia Creek, the occupation of Washington, (N. C.,) and of numerous other points and places in various rebel States. On sea, beside the Monitor affair, we had a large number of successes. On the first day of the month, we captured the *British Queen*, when trying to run the blockade. On the 5th, the *Wm. Mallory* was captured; on the 9th, the rebels were compelled to destroy the *Geo. Page*; on the 12th, the schooner *Fair Play* was captured; on the 18th, the ship *Emily St. Pierre*; on the 27th, the schooner *Julia Worden*, and on the 29th, the *Lydia* and the *Mary*. And in the whole month we had nothing that could be called a serious disaster to chronicle either by land or sea.

If, however, in the current March we capture Vicksburgh, Port Hudson and Charleston, we will do no discredit to the month of Mars.

INFAMOUS ROBBERY OF OUR DISABLED AND OTHER SOLDIERS.—Some plan ought to be adopted to protect from robbery our soldiers who are compelled by wounds, sickness, duty or leaves of absence to travel between Washington or Baltimore and this City. The line seems to be infested with thieves and pickpockets to a degree unparalleled by anything on record. They steal everything—greenbacks, postage currency, wallets, knapsacks, clothing, papers, and even crutches. They are expert to an extraordinary degree, and they are so vigilant, wide-awake and untiring, that if they could be put in command of our regiments and brigades, we should hear of no more "surprises." Almost every soldier that comes through has his story to tell about them, and, like the rebels, they seem to be growing continually more desperate.

We heard a poor fellow—a cripple and covered with wounds—tell his tale last night on the Jersey City ferry-boat. He fell at the battle of Antietam, pierced by two Minié bullets, and while lying on the field was struck by a piece of shell, and afterward got a sabre cut on the head from a Confederate cavalryman. When he was able to be removed he was taken to the hospital at Alexandria, but being pronounced incurable—being a cripple for life and a perfect wreck of a once stalwart volunteer—he was permitted to return to his home in this State. He got his back pay, with part of which he bought a blanket and a pair of crutches, and the rest he put in his wallet, and started for home. Weak, sick, and broken down, he threw his blanket over his shoulders and sank to sleep in the seat of the rail-car. He soon woke up to find his wallet, his blanket, his crutches, and even his discharge papers and his private letters all gone, and he penniless, friendless, cold and unable to walk, and compelled to ask for charity. The pickpocket in this case did not need to be very sharp, perhaps, though he must have been very hard-hearted; but scores of cases, equally atrocious and infinitely sharper, come to our ears almost daily.

The whole line between here and Washington, not to speak of Washington itself, seems to be dense with thieves. If there were a few efficient and vigilant detectives put on the cars on this route, it would save an infinite amount of grief and suffering to our poor soldiers—who certainly have neither money or clothes to spare, and who are not "up to" the tricks of these cut-purse knaves.

Napoleon's King for Mexico.

We do not remember to have seen the arguments against any attempt on the part of European Powers to overthrow republican institutions, and establish a monarchy in Mexico, at any time set forth with such clearness and force, and the policy of the United States in that event laid down with such distinctness, as we have found in a dispatch from our able Minister to Austria, the eminent historian, Mr. MOTLEY, which was written on the 12th of February of last year, when the candidacy of the Austrian Archduke MAXIMILIAN was first put forward by LOUIS NAPOLEON for the throne which, even then, in defiance of his constant disavowals to the United States, and in direct violation of the express terms of the Treaty of London, he had determined to establish, if he could, in Mexico. That dispatch is so able, and our position, as then laid before the Government of Austria, is so applicable to the issues of the present moment, as developed by the attitude of France since the Emperor has given to the world that strange piece of bravado, the Forey letter, that we reproduce the portion referred to entire:

MR. MOTLEY TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
VIENNA, Feb. 12, 1862.

SIR: Yesterday, I had a long and interesting conversation with Count RECHBERG, at the Foreign Office. * * * * * I observed that perhaps it might hardly seem fitting that anything should be said between us just now about the Mexican matter. On the contrary, said he, I am quite ready. I then replied that I had nothing to say on the subject at present; that the remarkable turn the affair was taking was unknown in America by last advices, and that I was, of course, without any instructions with regard to it. He said we are ourselves simply in a position of expectancy. The three maritime Powers had made an expedition to Mexico. We have nothing to do with it, and intend to have nothing. Should the result of the enterprise be to establish a stronger Government in Mexico—a monarchy—it will then be for the Austrian Government to consider whether sufficient guarantees of various sorts as to its stability can be offered, in order to induce an Archduke of our imperial house to make the great sacrifice of mounting its throne.

I think, as nearly as possible, these were the Minister's exact words. I have already mentioned to you, in a private letter, that it is quite certain that the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN had been consulted by certain Mexican refugees—ALMONTE, ESTRADA and GUTIERREZ—at Trieste, on this matter, and that the Emperor of the French was in favor of his candidacy. Thus far the subject is *in nubibus*—the new Mexican throne is in the misty future—and Austria has only agreed that the Archduke shall ascend it if proper securities be offered.

I made no reply to Count RECHBERG'S observations. He then asked me if I thought there would be opposition to the scheme in the United States. I said that, as he asked me the question, I had no hesitation in answering, as a private person—not officially—that I thought the opposition would be universal and intense. He asked why? I gave two reasons: first, the American people, abstaining from European politics, have always had a strong feeling in regard to European interference with political arrangements on the North American Continent. Secondly, the republican form of Government was the hereditary one over the greater part of our Continent, and attempts to supersede it by monarchical forms, by means of force, would be regarded both by the lovers of progress, and by more conservative parties, as revolutionary, unphilosophical and mischievous. He asked if the monarchical form of Government was considered so objectionable in America? I said—unquestionably—*for America*. Whatever might be the case in Europe, with us there were absolutely no materials for monarchy. And in Europe, said he, there are no materials for a Republic. Then, I replied, you can easily perceive the revolutionary shock to men's ideas which would be communicated by the sudden creation on our frontier of a foreign monarchy by foreign arms. Suppose that the United States, acting in concert with another powerful American Republic, if such there were, should, on pretext of debts owing to their citizens, or flagrant wrongs committed against individuals through an unsatisfactory condition of the local administration, suddenly invade some weak kingdom, or portion of a kingdom, in your neighborhood, reduce its cities and strong places with their armies and navies, without any declaration of war, and proceed to establish a strong Democratic Republic, for example, on the frontiers of Austria, and in close neighborhood to your capital or great commercial centres; you would certainly not regard such events with indifference or without alarm. Governments and individuals would be full of suspicion. Men would say, if a great Power from the other end of the earth can be permitted to come hither and subvert dynasties, and make radical changes in the political institutions of independent nations, by means of superior military force, there is an end forever to any separate national existence, or to any international law. Every State would henceforth live upon sufferance. The great Powers, acting in concert, and making use of brute force, would reduce the world to obedience, and change political institutions at their pleasure.

I said, whatever might be the present condition of Mexico, that I could not imagine that the nation was prepared to abandon the republican form of Government, and suffer itself to be converted into a European monarchy without a struggle. I had no special means of information, but I thought that, on general principles, refugees were bad counselors, and rarely represented the feelings of a nation. I should be surprised if a Mexican kingdom could be established, except by force. No doubt the allies were strong enough to crush resistance. But bloodshed and massacre on a considerable scale would, I thought, be necessary to overcome that resistance. I could not believe that the enlightened Powers of France, England and Spain intended the perpetration of a crime, and it seemed to me improbable that the end proposed could be accomplished except by crime. It seemed to me, too, almost impossible that a monarchy thus established, unless constantly supported by foreign bayonets, could maintain itself long. The idea of European monarchy rests upon an established and historical order of things, which are entirely wanting in North America. The feudal system, from which the monarchies and aristocracies of Europe derived their origin, their sanction and their strength, is unknown in the Western World; and the elements out of which it was compounded can scarcely concur again. A foreign monarchy transplanted from Europe would be a tender exotic, and would wither for want of sufficient roots. A territorial aristocracy to surround the throne would seem almost impossible on a Continent where land of the best quality can be had, in fee simple, for a dollar or two the acre. In certain portions of our own country a pseudo-aristocracy had grown up, founded, not on the sword, not on military conquest, nor on vast territorial possessions, but upon a particular and exceptional kind of property, as recognized by special legislation, in an unfortunate race of mankind. I did not know whether or not the new Mexican monarchy was to be surrounded by an aristocracy of slaveholders, and in a land where the Republic had already abolished African Slavery.

Still speaking as a private person, and by no means officially, I took occasion to say that all my feelings and political opinions were strongly opposed to the absorption by the United States of an inch of Mexican soil, and that they always had been and probably always would be, opposed to any annexation, North or South. We had territory enough and a sufficient mingling of races. Especially the extension of our frontier any further toward the tropics, together with the admixture of so foreign an element as that of the Mexican population, I considered to be fraught with evil. For my own part, I wished sincerely that the Mexican Republic could be strengthened and its administration improved; but I should deplore its conquest, either by our own arms, or those of any European nation. * * * * *

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 21.

AN OUTRAGE.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., application was made to WALTER S. COX, one of the late fugitive slave commissioners of this District for a writ to arrest a negro man claimed as a slave by a furniture-dealer on Seventh street named MCGREGOR. The writ was issued and the negro arrested and spirited away by a deputy marshal of the District. The negro at the time of his arrest, and for a long time previous, had been employed about the City and was looked upon as a free man. He was captured by our forces in Virginia about the time of the first Bull Run battle, since which time he has been living here. The outrage is more glaring in view of the fact that the bill abolishing the District courts passed Congress on the 3d of March and received the President's signature on the 5th; yet the writ was issued on the 7th *two days after the existence of the Court* and the functions of its officers had ended. The case merits the attention of the military authorities.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. GRINNELL, the newly-appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture, is now the Horticultural Clerk of that Department. He was for some years a prominent member of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. He will assume the duties of the Chief Clerkship on the 1st of April, when Mr. MCCORMICK'S resignation takes effect. Mr. MCCORMICK will leave for a visit to Long Island prior to starting for Arizona.

FORGING BACK PAY CERTIFICATES.

WILLIAM H. REED, Company D, Second Massachusetts Regiment, was sent to the Old Capitol to-day, for forging the name of Lieut.-Col. MCKILVEY (in command of the convalescent camp at Alexandria) to back pay certificates.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported to-day:

Fred. Roth, 27th New-York Battery.
G. W. Blair, Company D, 123d New-York.
D. Bruce, Company H, 152d New-York.
F. Hernhel, Company E, 103d New-York.
A. Thompson, Company D, 127th New-York.
Sergt. S. A. Beahm, Company F, 169th New-York.
Charles Ells, Company E, 10th New-York.
Henry Graham, Company E, 120th New-York.
Wm. Allerdist, Company D, 20th New York.
H. E. Smith, Company E, 20th Connecticut.
C. M. McCann, Company F, 16th Maine.
P. Murphy, Company K, 1st Maine Artillery.
J. B. Smith, Company I, 13th New-Hampshire.

THE MEDICAL PURVEYING DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Purveyor's Department, of this city, which at the outset of the rebellion rented a room twenty feet square, and comprised an ounce-bottle of syrup squills and other medicines, to the amount of some five dollars, has grown to enormous dimensions. It now occupies five large buildings, employs seventy-five clerks, twenty-five guards, twenty-five four-horse teams, and makes expenditures to the amount of one million and a half dollars annually. The present stock on hand comprises, among other things, twelve thousand pounds condensed milk, fifteen thousand pounds of tea, several hundred gallons of extract of coffee, sugar and milk; four thousand cases and five thousand gallons of whisky, fifteen thousand blankets, three thousand mattresses, six hundred hair mattresses, six thousand iron bedsteads, ten thousand sets of clothing for nurses, ten thousand dollars' worth of books, and six thousand of surgical instruments. Musquito bars, water and air beds, and everything which conduces to the comfort of invalid soldiers, are stored in abundance. All confiscated liquors received here are turned over for its use, which foots up to a large amount during the course of a year. From this supply of articles issues are made to the troops about Washington and in the Army of the Potomac. We question whether any army in the world has been so bountifully furnished with medical supplies as our own. HENRY JOHNSON, M. D., is the present Purveyor.

STAMPS ON BONDS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that bonds given by Collectors and Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue must bear stamps, in accordance with the provisions of the excise law, and that such bonds sent here without stamps shall be returned at once.

LARGE CAPTURES OF CONTRABAND GOODS.

During the last few weeks Col. BAKER'S detective force have captured nearly $300,000 of contraband goods on their way South. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the authorites, large quantities of goods find their way across the Potomac into Dixie. The principal point of shipment is Baltimore.

GEN. FRENCH.

Gen. FRENCH, Division Commander in COUCH'S corps, who has just been confirmed as a Major-General, is an old citizen of Washington, and has been in the service for thirty years.

THE POSTAL CURRENCY.

The reason assigned at the Treasury Department for suspending the printing of the postal currency 25 and 50 cent notes, is that there is already a sufficient amount of such paper in proportion to the other denominations. The fact that there are counterfeits did not influence this action.

REVENUE DECISION.

The following paragraph has been obtained at the Bureau of Internal Revenue:

"It would seem to be a reasonable construction of section 6 of the act of March 3, amendatory of the Excise law, that promissory notes not exceeding 33 days, including the grace days, should bear a 1 cent stamp; exceeding 33 days and not exceeding 63 days, including the grace days, 2 cents; exceeding 63 days and not exceeding 93 days, 3 cents. Consequently a note at 63 days, including the grace days, would possess a legal value by having a two cent stamp affixed thereto. The same rule will apply to notes bearing a longer time to run."

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The number of visitors to the "Library of Congress" have averaged about three hundred during the past year. Heretofore the daily average has not exceeded eighty. Late additions have increased the number of volumes to seventy-eight thousand, making it the third in size in the Union. The Astor, containing one hundred and twenty-four thousand, standing first in the list, and the "Boston Public," one hundred and five thousand, second. Harvard College Library also has a larger number of volumes, but it includes an immense amount of pure trash. The yearly amount of appropriation for purchases of books is the same as at the Astor—seven thousand dollars.

A BOGUS REFUGEE.

Miss CONSTANCE CAREY, pretending to be a refugee from Richmond, came here on Friday to buy wedding garments for her approaching marriage to Gen. FITZ HUGH LEE. The Provost Marshal, without Hymenial sympathies, sent her right back by the route she came.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized ANDRES SPRING as Consul for the Argentine Republic to reside at Portland, Me.

TRADE WITH LEEDS.

Some idea of the amount of trade between Leeds, in England, and the United States, may be formed from the fact that Mr. MARSHALL, United States Consul at that place, reports to the Department of State that the amount of the invoices on goods imported to the United States for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1862, was $2,070,034.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST PERU.

The new Commission to settle claims of citizens of the United States against Peru, is required to meet at Peru within ninety days after the treaty is ratified.

SOLDIERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

The President's recent Proclamation respecting soldiers absent without leave, has been issued as a "General Order."

THE FIFTH WISCONSIN.

The resignation of Capt. BEAN, of the Fifth Wisconsin, having been accepted, there is now only one Captain left in that famous regiment.

AN ARTILLERY SHIELD.

As the war progresses, the inventive talent of the country is becoming more and more directed in a military channel. Not a day passes in which some ingenious genius does not present himself at the War Office with a model of some new invention. Among the latest of these approved by Capt. DAHLGREN, and now being tested, is an artillery shield for protecting the cannoniers. It is made of boiler iron, and so fixed upon springs as to recoil from the force of a ball or a shell without being perforated. On being shotted, the gun is discharged through the orifice, and then run back sufficient to allow of the artillerist's reloading without going in front of the shield. Should it prove a success, it is to be introduced in the navy also. The inventor, Capt. EMERSON, of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, is now in the city for the purpose of securing his discharge from the regiment, in order to devote his entire attention to the manufacture of the shield.

MINES IN ARIZONA.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just received a letter from GEORGE MCKINSTRY, Inspector of Customs at San Diego, Cal., saying: "Within the last month gold, silver and quicksilver mines most astonishingly rich, have been discovered in that part of the country —La Paz, Arizona Territory—more so than any ever discovered on the Pacific coast. Several thousand persons are already there, and in a few months the population will be very large."

NEWSBOYS FROM THE ARMY.

Over fifty newsboys have reached this city, who, in accordance with the order regulating the number of paper venders in the Army of the Potomac, have been ordered out of the lines. Many of them have accompanied the army ever since its departure to the Peninsula.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Furious Storm.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 21.

There was a great snow storm at Fortress Monroe yesterday. The steamer from there reports the snow over a foot deep.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 21—8 A. M.

It is blowing heavily with rain. Barometer 30.450; thermometer 37°. Wind northeast.

No disasters from the storm are yet reported.

A Warning Against Impostors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige the Managers of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Forty-ninth-street, by cautioning the public against one or two females who are going round the City collecting money in the name of the institution. These persons are furnished with the reports and take the names of the managers. There are none such employed by the Home for this purpose, and the charitable are warned against them as impostors.

THE MANAGERS OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM.

ORPHANS' HOME, Forty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, March 20, 1863.

The Mississippi Open to Lake Pepin.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Friday, March 20.

The steamer *Keokuk* has left for Lake Pepin. The Mississippi is now open to that point.

LA CROSSE, Saturday, March 21.

The *Keokuk* went through to Lake Pepin last night.

Congressman Temple Not Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 21.

A dispatch in the *Press* contradicts the reported death of Congressman elect, TEMPLE, of Delaware. He has been very sick, but is now recovering.

Nomination for Mayor of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 21.

The radical wing of the Emancipation party nominated CHAUNCEY J. FILLEY for Mayor to-day.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.—The members of this organization will meet at the Astor House, on Monday evening, to take into consideration the relief of the destitute people of Ireland.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Salt Question—No Increase of the Duty Probable—The Salaries of Guards and Keepers—The Destruction of the Quarantine Property—The Arbitrary Arrest Resolutions Voted Down, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 20, 1863.

Indications at the commencement of the session pointed toward an increase of duty on the domestic salt made at the State salines, but recent developments have changed the legislative tone on the subject. The investigations of the Select Joint Committee of the last session, from which Senator HUTCHINGS reported this morning, coupled with the searching, lengthy examinations had before that Committee and the Committee of Ways and Means in the House during the present session, have demonstrated to the members of those Committees that preconceived notions on this subject were erroneous. The Saginaw Valley of Michigan is an inexhaustible basin of salt water, of a density and purity equal, if not superior, to the Onondaga salines, and the abundance, with the consequent cheapness of fuel in that locality, makes it a formidable, if not overwhelming competitor for the trade of the West. Heretofore, five-sixths of the sales of New-York made salt has been in the region of the lakes, and Saginaw will this year manufacture an amount almost equal to the entire quantity now absorbed by that market. The Committees have, therefore, to come to the conclusion that an increase of impost will only result in an increased price for this necessary of life to that small part of our own State compelled by location to use this salt, while it will aid the Saginaw enterprise to effectually shut off the market of the West from our State manufacturers. Sound policy will forbid the disturbance of the present relations of the State with these salines.

The Senate spent much of the morning session on the reference of Mr. HUTCHING'S report, the motion being to refer to a Select Committee with instructions to report a bill imposing increased duties. After a protracted debate, the motion was negatived by a vote of 12 to 12. The subject may be called up hereafter.

Quite an effort is being made in the Legislature to increase the salaries of guards and keepers on the State Prisons of the State. A majority of the Committee on State Prisons reported, some days ago by bill, in favor of such increase. Mr. ROBINSON, from Cayuga, a young legislator, but a careful one, submitted a minority report, in which, among others, he included the following pungent reasons for his action:

First—The increase contemplates an unnecessary expenditure of *thirty thousand dollars* per annum for the support of institutions that call annually for large appropriations, and that continue (with one noble exception) to be a burden upon the treasury of the State.

Second—Such increase is not asked for by *taxpayers* through petitions or by the State Prison Inspectors through their report.

Third—The increase does not contemplate the employment of a better class of officers.

Fourth—At the present salary no officer proposes to resign, nor has it come to the knowledge of your Committee that the State Prison Inspectors were ever relieved by the resignation or death of an official.

Fifth—At the present salary the officers are exceedingly desirous of remaining in their present positions, and a thousand competent persons stand ready as applicants to fill any vacancy that may occur.

Sixth—These officers are better paid than any class of mechanics in the country, and receive such pay without being obliged to serve the long years of apprenticeship, and their labor requires no higher order of talent than is required at any trade.

Seventh—The supply for officers is many times greater than the demand, and it is reversing all the well-established laws of trade to increase the price of an article already a "drug in the market."

Eighth—It is urged by the friends of the bill that the salaries should be raised on account of the advance in the price of provisions. The minority believes that this advance in the rates of living is occasioned by an "unholy rebellion," and is an inconvenience to which tax-payers are equally subjected; and the undersigned regrets that he can see no particular reason why the State-paid officials should be exempted from the embarrassments experienced alike by our citizens in private life.

Ninth—The present pay is generous, ample and sufficient.

It would seem that these reasons should be conclusive.

It will be recollected that the County of Richmond settled the claim of the State growing out of the destruction of the Quarantine property, by giving bonds for $107,000. It is now proposed by Senate bill to liquidate the claim by directing the Comptroller to retain $47,000 of said bonds, a reduction of $60,000 from the original sum. It is proper to say in this connection that the county has already paid about $30,000 in liquidation of private claims.

The long debated Arbitrary Arrest resolutions of Mr. DEAN, being the special order at 12 o'clock today, the vote on referring them to the Standing Committee on Federal Relations was taken without debate. The vote stood: Yeas, 55; Nays, 56. The question then recurring on the original resolutions, raising a Select Committee with power to send for persons and papers, with the view of inquiring into all cases of arbitrary arrests in this State, the vote stood: Ayes, 55; Nays, 56. Speaker CALLICOT changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative, in consequence of the advantage taken of the absence of Mr. SHAW, detained by illness without a pass.

There has been a great call for the speeches of Hon. P. E. HAVENS, of Essex, on the arbitrary arrests resolutions, and means have been taken to supply the demand. Of the many speeches pronounced on that prolific subject, none were more able or valuble as documents for reference. They establish the reputation of Mr. HAVENS as a clear thinker and able debater.

The sale of the Fort Gansevoort property received the attention of the House, ending in referring the subject to the Attorney-General, Secretary of State and Comptroller, with instructions to investigate, and that the Attorney-General take such proceedings as the Referees may direct.

RODERICK.

The Proposed State Corps of Surgeons—The Annual Supply Bill—Senator Connolly's Gold Bill—The City Railroad Bills—Spirited Scene During the Session of Friday Night in the Assembly—Mr. Dean's Gold Bill, &c.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 21, 1836.

The scheme for sending into the field a State corps of surgeons, with the equipment distinct from the Federal Government, was discussed, by leave, by Col. HENRY B. FOOTE, in the Assembly Chamber, yesterday afternoon. His audience consisted of from thirty to fifty persons, including doorkeepers and lobbymen, who, under the hallucination that something is about to turn up, linger about the Capitol during the recess, and embrace their only opportunity of getting within the Chamber. Touching the scheme itself, the communication of the United States Sanitary Commission, published in the TIMES of Friday, ought to put it forever at rest. The subject is one of the utmost fruitfulness of sympathy and generous impulse for the soldier; and, if entered upon as proposed, will prove one no less fruitful of mischief and cost. Because soldiers suffer on the field, and in hospitals, is no more a reason why the State should send a separate corps of surgeons to their relief, than it should send State Brigades, or a State army distinct from the Federal Government because all our battles are not won. One would prove to be as practicable as the other. In truth, there is more call for more Brigades than surgeons, because while there seems to be ground of complaint touching the degree of success attending our arms, the fact is, the Medical Department is administered with a success, as the statistics show, equaled by no other nation. This Department is maintained at an annual expense of $15,000,000. To insure an improvement at all appreciable, it may readily be inferred what expense the State would have to incur. The State can do nothing not subordinate to the National authority. The mode of rendering its aid useful is the same as our arms are strengthened, by volunteers under National authority. I presume that the Medical Department of the country is ready to embrace all such offers; and if the object of the originators of this scheme really desire to promote the comfort and welfare of the soldiers, they can do it in no way so effectually as by tendering their services to the Surgeon-General. The National Government will pay all the expense; and what it is proposed to expend on the wild scheme of a State Medical Department in the field, if we have any money in the State Treasury to spare, may be devoted to buying shoes for the soldiers, or, better still, in supporting their families—the only thing the National Government does not undertake to do. All else it does well.

The Annual Supply bill foots up $330,000. This seems an increase over the last two years, when, in fact it is a decrease. The sum of $60,000 is appropriated on account of defects in the laws making the same; $60,000 are for deficiencies of appropriations to State prisons during the last three years; $29,000 is for repayment to Manhattan Company, of premium upon coin purchased to pay interest on the State debt; $45,000 for buildings at the different State prisons. As these items were proper subjects for the Annual Appropriation bill, but not presented to the Committee in time for that bill, the Supply bill is made to convey them, and properly foots up but $175,000, considerably less in amount than for the two previous years.

In the Senate to-day, Senator CONNOLLY'S Gold bill was reported as follows:

SEC. 1. Any and all Banks, Insurance Companies, Trust Companies, Savings Institutions and other monied institutions, shall be and are hereby severally prohibited from making or contracting, or continuing any loan or loans, in money or otherwise, of Gold Coin or bullion, or any paper representatives of them or either of them, or upon any foreign bill or bills of Exchange whatever, under the penalty of a forfeiture of the Charter or Articles of Association, as the case may be; and any such loan or loans so made or continued to be made shall be absolutely void, and no action for the recovery thereof shall lie in or be entertained in any Court of Justice in this State.

Mr. HEALY, in behalf of the Committee on railroads reported favorably the Spring-street Railroad bill with amendments for the consideration of the House. This is the only City Railroad bill reported to the House.

The Broadway bill was made the special order for Thursday evening next. The vote was nearly unanimous.

At the same time the Cross-Town Road bill was recommitted to the Committee, on motion of Senator SANDFORD, who said that he made the motion because he perceived that certain corrections and amendments directed to be made by the Clerk had not been made.

The bill permitting the railroads in the cities of the State to consolidate, under a general law, reported by Senator MURPHY, is of practical much importance. [For synopsis of the bill see regular report.]

The session of the House Friday evening was marked by a spirited scene, no report of which, however, have I seen in print. I subjoin one which, though brief, does justice to the spirit of the occasion.

During the third reading of Bills, Mr. DEAN raised the point of order that the bill relative to a free school in Hempstead, had not been read through.

THE SPEAKER said it was usual to read bills of that character and lengthy bills of only a local interest, by the first and last sections. The Code of Procedure was only read by the title.

Mr. DEAN thought it was a very wrong practice.

THE SPEAKER said it was usually practiced for the purpose of facilitating legislation. If the gentleman from New-York insists, the Clerk will read the bill through.

Mr. DEAN—I do so insist.

THE SPEAKER—The Clerk will proceed to read the bill through.

The Clerk was about to read the bill, when

Mr. DEAN commenced to argue the question.

THE SPEAKER—The gentleman from New-York will take his seat. He has been informed that the Clerk will proceed with the reading, and he is unnecessarily consuming the time.

The bill having been read through,

Mr. DEAN rose to a question of privilege.

THE SPEAKER—The Chair cannot consider any such question at the present time. The Constitution requires that immediately after a bill is read the third time, the vote shall be immediately proceeded with.

Mr. DEAN—I rise to a question of privilege.

THE SPEAKER—The gentleman from New-York will take his seat.

Mr. DEAN—I will do so. (Takes his seat, and rises.)

MR. DEAN—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege.

THE SPEAKER—The gentleman from New-York will take his seat. The provisions of the Constitution are imperative.

Mr. DEAN finally took his seat.

On the vote, when his name was called, Mr. DEAN rose to be excused from voting. The reason was that the bill had not been read through. The Deputy Clerk omitted the thirteenth section.

THE SPEAKER—The gentleman from New-York is evidently mistaken. The thirteenth section reads as follows: This act shall take effect immediately.

MR. DEAN—The section on the bill is the repealing clause, "all acts and parts of acts," &c.

THE SPEAKER—Every such section has been stricken from the bills in Committee of the Whole—this among the rest.

Mr. DEAN then made a few remarks on the principle of reading bills through, and voted against the bill—the only negative.

The House, in Committee of the Whole to-day, spent some time in perfecting Mr. DEAN'S Anti-Gold Speculation bill. As reported to the House, the bill reads as follows:

AN ACT

To Prevent Banks, Banking Associations and other Corporations and Individuals from Depreciating the Currency of the United States, and Regulating Transactions in Gold and Silver Coin, and Foreign Bills of Exchange.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All contracts to be hereafter made for the purchase or sale or loaning of gold or silver coin or bullion, secured by pledge or deposits or other disposition of gold or silver coin, whether upon coin itself or upon certificates of deposit or checks payable in coin issued by or drawn on and certified or not certified by any bank or banker, if to be performed after a period exceeding three days, shall be in writing or printed and signed by the parties, their agents or attorneys, and shall have affixed thereto the requisite stamps, and be made in all respects to conform to the provisions of the laws of the United States, and any contract so made which does not comply with the provisions of this act and with such laws of the United States shall be and hereby is declared to be absolutely void and of no effect.

SEC. 2. No loan of currency or money on the security of gold or silver coin as aforesaid, or on other securities in connection with gold and silver coin, or upon the pledge or hypothecation thereof shall be made exceeding in amount the par value of the coin pledged or deposited as security; and any loan so made or attempted to be made shall be utterly void, and any party to such contract, his executors, administrators or assigns, may, at any time within one year from the date of such contract, bring suit before any Court of competent jurisdiction to render back for his own use and benefit the money paid or the value of the coin or bills pledged on any contract not made in accordance with this act and with the laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful for any bank, banking association or individual banker, savings institution, trust company or other corporation authorized to receive money on deposit, to issue certificates of deposit or certify checks or drafts payable in gold or silver coin, unless such deposit is made in gold or silver; and such certificate shall be only to pay the identical gold or silver so deposited. Nor shall it be lawful for any banking association, individual banker, trust company, savings bank or other corporation created or existing by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York, to loan any money on the pledge or hypothecation of foreign bills of exchange.

SEC. 4. In the quarterly reports to be hereafter made by any bank, banking association or individual banker to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, it shall be distinctly set forth in such report so made by such bank, banking association or individual banker the amount of gold or silver held by each which shall belong to such bank, banking association or individual banker respectively, and the amount of gold or silver coin or bullion which they shall have on deposit belonging to any individual or corporation, and they shall further in such report, in the item of loans and discounts, specify particularly what amount of such loans or discounts are made upon the security or pledge of gold and silver or upon certificates of deposits payable in gold and silver, or upon checks payable in gold and silver, or upon foreign bills of exchange.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, if, at any time, he has reason to suppose that any bank, banking association, or individual banker has made any loans upon the security or pledge of gold or silver, or foreign bills of exchange, to cause such bank, banking association or individual banker, through its or his proper officer, to forthwith report to him the amounts which they have so loaned, and such reports, when so made, shall be open to the inspection of any party desiring to see or copy the same.

SEC. 6. Any bank, banking association, individual banker, insurance company, trust company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed to have forfeited its charter, and shall be proceeded against accordingly; and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Attorney-General to take the necessary proceedings to procure such forfeiture.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

The temper of the House appears to be decidedly in favor of the passage of the bill as reported.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 21.

Petitions were presented in reference to the Broadway Railroad bill; for the endowment of Hygeia College; to regulate the price of gas in Brooklyn; for increasing the number of savings banks in New-York.

The bill amending the act relative to the Commissioners of Lunacy was ordered to a third reading.

The bill appropriating $500,000 to equip the State militia was reported favorably, as was also the bill to facilitate the acquisition of lands for the Croton Water Works.

The President announced a Grinding Committee as follows: Messrs. Truman, Pruyn, W. Clark, Ganson, Cook, Woodruff, Folger, Murphy and Hardin.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill permitting the consolidation of City railroads.

Mr. LOW introduced a bill increasing the duty on salt to two cents a bushel.

The across-town railroad bill was recommitted for amendment.

The Broadway Railroad bill was made the special order for Tuesday night next by a two-thirds vote.

The Union-avenue bill was reported unfavorably, and the report agreed to.

Mr. CONNOLLY'S bill prohibiting banks from loaning on gold coin was reported unanimously.

The bill incorporating the parochial fund of the Episcopal Church of Western New-York was ordered to a third reading.

Obituary resolutions in respect to the memory of the late Col. GEORGE W. PRATT, were moved by Mr. LOWMAN, and adopted.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 21.

BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED.

Incorporating the German Benevolent Society of New-York.

Relative to the charter of New-York, (referred to the first committee of the whole.)

Amending the act incorporating the United States Trust Company; this bill was ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act relative to proceedings by moneyed corporations.

Incorporating the People's Savings Bank of New-York.

Incorporating the Emigrant's Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

By Mr. DOUGHTY, for the consideration of the House, the bill incorporating the Anglo-African Savings Bank.

Mr. FISHER introduced a bill relative to the sale of stocks and other securities, providing for open Stock Boards; executory contracts made at Boards not open to be void, if repudiated within 20 days.

On motion of Mr. DEAN, his Gold bill was amended as follows: "Nor shall it be lawful for any banking association, individual banker, trust company, savings bank or other corporation existing under the State laws, to loan money or currency on the pledge or hypothecation of foreign bills of exchange."

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. HEALY reported favorably on the bill incorporating the Malden Railroad Company; also, for the consideration of the House the bill incorporating the Spring-street Railroad. Adjourned.

The State Funds.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry, adopted by the Senate, the Comptroller reports as follows, relative to balances of State funds in the hands of the Manhattan Banking Company:

1860—	January	$49,650 15	1861—	August	$206,108 60
	February	59,016 85		September	222,245 53
	March	27,318 95		October	216,486 91
	April	15,607 18		November	85,085 50
	May	15,322 13		December	1,302,167 72
	June	19,065 04	1862—	January	210,646 81
	July	308,922 74		February	132,621 29
	August	58,326 14		March	121,796 00
	September	488,024 50		April	96,938 88
	October	244,720 41		May	150,444 14
	November	235,618 09		June	1,860,186 69
	December	27,893 02		July	268,656 72
1861—	January	563,108 02		August	237,856 03
	February	526,[illegible]61 77		September	152,[illegible]01 99
	March	270,276 49		October	134,570 05
	April	185,999 15		November	132,638 07
	May	173,676 83		December	64,643 68
	June	695,656 24	1863—	January	45,798 93
	July	109,633 74		February	95,124 78

The balance of Canal Fund moneys will be reported by the Auditor, and are not included in the foregoing statement.

The balances at the end of each month, it should be added, do not give any indication of the average amount on deposit, as large sums are frequently deposited on the last day of the month to meet heavy payments due the next day. This is especially so of the last day of March, June, September and December, the quarterly interest being always due, and frequently large amounts of principal, on the first day of April, July, October and January. The Manhattan Company pays no interest on its deposits. No sum whatever is paid from the general fund for salary or expenses of a transfer Agent. So far as that fund is concerned the service is rendered gratuitously.

Respectfully submitted.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

Consolidation of City Railroads.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill permitting city railroads, in any of the cities of the State, to consolidate, on obtaining the consent of at least two-thirds of the shareholders of the companies interested. If any stockholder shall, within twenty days after the determination is arrived at, object to said consolidation, and demand payment for his stock, he may apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of three persons to appraise the value of his stock, and said Court shall appoint these three persons to appraise the same, and the amount appraised by them shall be paid by the company to the individuals—the expense of the appraisers to be borne by the company.

Amending the Code.

In the Senate, Mr. FOLGER, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of amending the Code of Procedure as follows:

SECTION 11 is amended by allowing an appeal in certain cases, without a stipulation that appellant shall abide the decision of the Court of Appeals.

SEC. 104 is amended by allowing an action in favor of plaintiff, or a judgment in favor of defendant, reversed on appeal.

SEC. 154 is amended by striking out the word "defence," and inserting "counter claim."

SEC. 160, Sub. 7, is amended to meet a decision of the Supreme Court, that a judgment against a mortgagor or assignor of mortgagor, or asssgnor of mortgage, cannot be given in action where other parties are defendants.

SEC. 179, Sub. 4, is amended by adding, to meet a decision, the words "or when the action is to recover damages for fraud or deceit."

SEC. 256 is amended by allowing any Circuit Judge to employ a stenographer at expense of County.

SEC. 298 is amended by requiring a certified copy of the order to be recorded in the Clerk's Office, when real estate is interested.

SEC. 307 adds ten dollars for examination of a party before trial.

SEC. 328. If appellant shall not file his appeal papers in 20 days, respondent may do it, and recover its expense as a debt.

SEC. 335 adds, "or the appeal," before "dismissed," and allows a deposit of money instead of an undertaking.

SEC. 352 allows a new trial in the Supreme Court in Buffalo.

SEC. 395 allows party examined by adverse party to be examined as other witnesses.

SEC. 399 allows husband and wife to be examined for or against each other, and for themselves, when both are parties.

Promotions.

APPOINTMENTS OF FIELD OFFICERS IN THE NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS SINCE MARCH 1, 1863.

4th regiment—P. A. Lindsay, Lieutenant-Colonel.
4th regiment—Augustus J. Warner, Major.
50th regiment—Edmund O. Beers, Major.
59th regiment—Wm. Northedge, Colonel.
59th regiment—Max A. Thomain, Lieut.-Colonel.
79th regiment—David Morrison, Colonel.
79th regiment—John More, Lieut.-Colonel.
79th regiment—Wm. Simpson, Major.
84th regiment—Robert B. Jordan, Major.
113d regiment—Benj. Ringold, Colonel.
108th regiment—Chas. J. Powers, Colonel.
108th regiment—Francis E. Pierce, Lieut.-Colonel.
108th regiment—Harmon S. Hogeboom, Major.
134th regiment—Allan H. Jackson, Lieut.-Colonel.
134th regiment—Edward W. Groot, Major.
141st regiment—John W. Dissinny, Colonel.
149th regiment—Abel G. Cook, Lieut.-Col.
149 regiment—Chas. B. Randall, Major.
3d cavalry—George W. Lewis, Lieut.-Colonel.
3d cavalry—George W. Cole, Major.
4th artillery—Gustavus de Russey, Colonel.
U. S. Sharpshooters—Wm. S. Rowland, Major.

How to get Soldiers to Re-enlist.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of last week you gave the admirable orders of Gen HOOKER, particularizing the regiments of the Army of the Potomac which are "wanting in discipline and efficiency," as well as those which "have earned high commendation for these soldierly qualities." Although our own State figures in both these lists, it is very gratifying to observe two of our New-York regiments receiving special mention; to wit, the Fifth and Tenth; and it is with increased satisfaction that we reflect that the Colonels of both these belong to this City. The Fifth, as all the world knows, is the favorite Duryea Zouaves, raised to its merited *éclat* by the same organizing mind that made "our own Seventh" the model military regiment of the States. The Tenth is Col. BENDIX'S New-York Zouaves, well known by all visitors to Fortress Monroe as the efficient and accomplished regiment that Gen. WOOL selected to garrison that important post up till the time of the occupation of Norfolk. As this was the point that war vessels of foreign nations usually selected to run in for a flying look at our war matters; and as here during the Fall and Winter of 1861, the members of the Government and Congress, and privileged tourists from all parts of the country generally directed their course when out on relaxation and pleasure, Gen. WOOL wisely arranged to have the best drilled regiment at his immediate service, as well for the credit of the army in the eyes of foreign visitors as for the laudable ambition of wishing all native callers to bear away with them the most favorable impressions of "our grand army." Hence, I presume, there is no Colonel in the service that has been so often and so justly complimented on the state of his command, by leading Generals and high officials, as the accomplished soldier of the Tenth.

In the Peninsular campaign the Fifth and Tenth New-York had their proficiency conspicuously acknowledged, by being brigaded with the regulars under SYKES; and when the hour of trial came they proved themselves not unworthy of the estimate formed of them, for in the bloody fight at Gaines' Mills, at the beginning of the week of battles, when the regulars were forced to retire in confusion, the Fifth and Tenth advanced to the position and repulsed the onset in such splendid style as to draw cheers of admiration from all who witnessed them, and then held the ground for four terrible hours against immense odds, and only abandoned it finally during the night, when the whole army retired behind the Chickahominy. In all the subsequent battles on the Peninsula and around Washington these two New-York regiments bore their effective share, and the Tenth completed its heroic record on the heights of Fredericksburgh, where its gallant Colonel was disabled by a shell in the early part of the action.

But my object at present, in directing attention to the official notice of these two New-York regiments, is to point out the fact that the enlisted term of both will expire in a few weeks—about the 1st of May, I believe—and if there are not some special and important inducements presented, especially to the officers, two of the finest regiments in the field will be lost to the nation, at a time when their retention will likely be of the utmost importance. Of the enlisted men, doubtless, many will find their way back into the army, after a few weeks' holiday and dissipation; but an officer of merit, when once he gets the impression that the *honors* of his profession are not *reserved for that profession*, but are to be prostituted to the rewarding of services in other and more peaceful pursuits, will not likely be very anxious, on the expiration of his term, to return again merely to his previous position, when once he has become satisfied that, no matter how long or how ably he serves, his status will always remain the same: and daily he sees those whose soldierly acquirements are far inferior to his own advanced to preferment to which he knows *he* has a higher claim, and thus are credited with qualities to which he feels *he* has a better title. I believe all prominent officers of the Potomac army know that two-thirds the Brigadiers created since the beginning of the war are not to be compared, in military knowledge, experience and ability, to the Colonels that have made the character of the two regiments I have specified. They have made their record, and it is the best assurance that the zeal and energy and enthusiasm that has made these two the most unrivaled regiments in the service would be as equally successful in excelling in the wider sphere of a higher command.

But how unhappy is it, Mr. Editor, for the interests of the country, if political associations and party influence are of more consideration than conspicuous abilities; and how unfortunate for the efficiency of the army, if persistent loyalty to duty and meritorious conduct in the camp and on the field are not the inevitable passports to honor, and the goal of honor—promotion!

I entreat you, Mr. Editor, to use your great influence to direct general attention to this, at present, most important subject. It is one that threatens, in a few weeks, to be productive of the most disastrous consequences, for it exposes the army at a period which will probably be the most critical of the contest, to be deprived of its oldest and best officers; and at the same time, if not properly regulated, it will subject the retiring men and officers to return to their several communities with feelings—but too easily communicated—of disappointment, discouragement and discontent.

"ALPHA."

ON TO CHARLESTON.

Come, fill your glasses, fellows,
And let the toast be sped
A long adieu to sand and fleas,
Adieu to Hilton-Head!
Thus tenderly and sadly, boys,
We breathe before we go,
A long adieu to Hilton-Head,
Adieu to Robber's Row,
For Charleston we are bound, my boys,
For Charleston we are bound,
Oh, there's glory in the thought, my boys,
And music in the sound.

To Beaufort's groves of orange,
Dewfuskie's bowers of balm,
To St. Helena's clustering figs,
And woods of pine and palm;
And to all the Hunting Islands, boys
Begirt by waters blue,
Thus tenderly this parting night
We breathe a last adieu!
For to Charleston, &c.

On the *Wabash* proudly floating, boys,
DUPONT'S broad pennon shines;
And on will push our iron-clads,
While WORDEN leads the lines;
Soon the cheese-box towers will bellow, boys,
With a fury that appals,
Each utterance echoed by the crash
Of Sumter's crumbling walls!
For to Charleston, &c.

"Black David" is our Captain, boys,
A chief both tried and true,
Who knows the traitors, "hair and hide,"
And means to put them through;
Full many a fight his eyes have scanned,
And this of him we know,
He never turned his back, my boys,
On either friend or foe!
Oh, to Charleston, &c.

So fill your glasses, fellows,
And let the toast be sped,
A long adieu to slothful calm,
Adieu to Hilton Head.
Thus tenderly and sadly, boys,
We breathe before we go,
A last adieu to Hilton Head,
Adieu to Robber's Row.
For Charleston we are bound, my boys,
For Charleston we are bound;
Oh, there's glory in the thought, my boys,
And music in the sound.

The Conversion of Legal Tenders.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 21.

JAY COOKE, the subscription agent, announces the conversions of legal tenders into 5.20 United States loan to-day: New-York, $355,000; Philadelphia, $150,000; Boston, $150,000; Cincinnati, $65,000; Baltimore, $25,000; Cleveland, $20,000; Pittsburgh, $15,000. Total, $780,000. The amount of sales for the week ending Saturday, 21st, was $2,500,000.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Sore Throat Specific.
One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Dust! Dust!! Dust!!!
The Patent Metallic Weather-Strip Company, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to render doors and windows of every description, dust, air and water-tight, as well as putting the same in thorough repair, (as they employ none but experienced carpenters,) from the present date until Oct. 1, at a reduction of 10 per cent. from Winter prices, with Brown's Anti-Dust Window-Bands and Weather-Strips, now so universally used and approved of on the most elegant residences in this City and vicinity.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1863.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventos.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Saturday, March 21, MARY CAMPBELL, daughter of the late Malcolm Campbell.

Her friends, and those of her brother, the late James Campbell, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 13 Ludlow-place, (No. 141 West Houston-st.,) on Monday, March 23, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

DIBBLE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 21, GEORGE M. DIBBLE, aged 48 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, Jacob D. Dibble, No. 316 West 23d-st., on Monday, March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are hereby invited to attend.

ELLIS.—In Kreischerville, S. I., on Friday, March 20, ALICE A. ELLIS, wife of Abraham Ellis.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon.

MARSHALL.—In Shanghai, China, JOHN W. MARSHALL and wife.

The funeral will take place at No. 184 Delancey-st., on Sunday, March 22, at 1 o'clock P. M. The F. and A. Masons and friends are invited to attend.

MINER.—In this City, on Friday, March 20, WILLIAM W. MINER, M. D., in the 83d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 21 East Broadway, without further invitation.

SCHENCK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 21, at his residence, No. 86 Remsen-st., JOHN SCHENCK, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Willett's,) Joralemon, near Court-st., on Tuesday, March 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., without more particular notice.

POLITICAL.

CIRCULAR.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1863.

The organization of the League was commenced at the meeting of March 6, at the Cooper Institute, and completed on Saturday, the 14th, at the Academy of Music, by the election of the following officers:

PRESIDENT:

LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

GEORGE OPDYKE,
JONATHAN STURGES,
DENNING DUER,
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY,
JAMES T. BRADY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
JOHN VAN BUREN,
FRANCIS LIEBER,
JAMES WADSWORTH.

TREASURER.

NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, Nos. 56 and 58 Park-place.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHARLES GOULD,
GEORGE B. BUTLER,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT,
SETH B. HUNT,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
GEO. CABOT WARD,
WALDO HUTCHINGS,
E. E. MORGAN,
WILLIAM ORTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
RICHARD D. LATHROP,
EZRA NYE,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
The officers, *ex-officio*.

SECRETARY.

PROSPER M. WETMORE.

The objects of the League are to disseminate sentiments of loyalty to the country, to denounce treason, and to uphold the Government in its determination to suppress the rebellion. To the unwavering support of these principles it is solemnly pledged.

These objects have already been successfully promoted at two vast assemblages of the people of this City, and other meetings are contemplated, to the same end. Should the requisite means be supplied, the operations of the League will be extended to induce similar demonstrations in other cities and States. Your contribution in aid of the measures proposed is respectfully solicited, and may be inclosed to the Treasurer.

A Collector has also been appointed, and duly accredited, to wait upon loyal citizens, to invite their coöperation in this essential part of the duty of loyal citizens desirous to aid in preserving the National unity and the National honor.

No person is authorized to invite or receive contributions to the League, save the one who bears credentials from the undersigned.

The League is specially restrained, in its Articles of Association, from contracting any debt for any purpose whatever.

ROBERT H. McCURDY,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, Treasurer, Nos. 56 and 58 Park-place.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS, NO. 30 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, MARCH 19, 1863.—Those members of the League who were present at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on the evening of the 6th instant and at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on the evening of the 14th instant, are requested to call and sign the enrollment at this office. Badges will be supplied to the members as soon as possible. Those who are unable to call will please to send their names, with the address, without delay.

By order of the Executive Committee.
R. H. McCURDY, Chairman.
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!!
NEW STYLES
FRENCH PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
AN
Immense variety,
At low prices.
PAUL & CURTIS,
No. 594 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
Why a batchelor is like a Chinese junk, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—Libraries, pamphlets, magazines, &c. bought for cash. 100,000 books, on science, history, biography, &c., on hand. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 111 Nassau-st., near Beekman.
20,000 stereoscopic pictures, colored, $1 50 per dozen.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 137.—March 21, 1863.
70, 41, 43, 76, 36, 66, 61.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 138.—March 21, 1863.
66, 14, 45, 20, 31, 47, 13, 21, 49, 52, 25, 36.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and American gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTE.
Established for the treatment of diseases incident to the Bones, Muscles, Joints, &c. The restoration and cure of club feet, curvature of the spine, shortening from fracture and hip disease, loss of motion and use from contractions, &c., morbus-coxarius, or diseases of the hip joint, and others successfully treated, (without operation) restoring their use and natural appearance. Apply at, or address the INSTITUTE, office No. 20 Bond-st. New-York. W. MILLER, M.D., in charge.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS,
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

FANS, NEW STYLES,
FROM PARIS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
NEW STYLES,
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CHASED AND PLAIN
FINE GOLD RINGS.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS,
Ear Rings, Pins and Finger Rings, having a very close resemblance to real diamonds—
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—THE MEMBERS of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick are requested to meet at room No. 9 Delmonico's Hotel, corner Broadway and Chambers-st., on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock, to adopt measures for the prompt relief of the starving poor of Ireland. By order of JAMES T. BRADY, President.
THOMAS BARBOUR, Secretary.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES, with Patent Combination Cushions. Purchasers can now select from a stock of one hundred Tables, by calling at our manufactory.
PHELAN & COLLENDER.
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., of California, will preach (D. V.) in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, near the ferry, on SUNDAY, March 22d inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

OBITUARY.

RICHARD I. WELLS, formerly of this City, died on the 11th inst., at his residence in the City of Hudson, N. Y., in the 69th year of his age.

Mr. WELLS was extensively known among the older members of the New-York Bar, where for many years he was an active practitioner. Although younger in years, he was yet the cotemporary of OGDEN, ANTHON, GRIFFIN, BUTLER and others, who, a quarter of a century or more ago, were distinguished leaders of the legal profession. Most of his old associates at the Bar are now deceased, and a few only—LORD, GERARD, CUTTING—survive to mark a period unknown to most of those now in practice. Mr. WELLS was for several years a partner of ANDREW S. GARR, who is remembered as one of the most astute lawyers, as he was preëminently the most skillful special pleader of his day; afterwards, for a short period, associated with Gen. HAINES, and later, and until his retirement from practice, in 1837, the partner of ORSAMUS BUSHNELL, Esq. Mr. WELLS was not so much distinguished for forensic ability as for his great business talents and habits. He was a safe and judicious counselor, and a most skillful collection and real estate lawyer. In those departments of the law he had no superiors, and few equals. He was well versed in commercial law, and gained, by his strict integrity, untiring industry and fidelity to his clients, a large and lucrative practice. Many years since he retired to the City of Hudson, where, although suffering greatly and often from a disease which crippled him for life, he passed the remainder of his days honored and esteemed, in that quiet and repose which he so much needed.

Mr. WELLS was the father-in-law of Judge MONELL, of the Superior Court.

The Death of Hon. John W. Noell, of Missouri.

From the National Intelligencer.

We are seldom called to record the death of a man more universally honored, both as a man and as a patriot, than was JOHN W. NOELL, member of Congress from Missouri, who died at his rooms, on Ninth-street, in this city, last Saturday. His death was caused by an abscess in the head, of the most malignant type, which baffled the skill of the most experienced physicians. His agonies since his confinement have been of the most excruciating character. In December last Gen. NOELL came very near dying of the same disease in St. Louis, while *en route* for Washington.

Gen. NOELL was a native of Virginia, but at a very early age removed to Missouri. Having studied law and obtained a license to practice in the Courts of Missouri, he soon, by his ability and industry, took a position at the head of the profession in his section of the State. He was repeatedly elected a member of the Legislature of Missouri, in which he soon became known to the people of the whole State, and to all other persons in the least familiar with Missouri State politics.

In the Presidential campaign of 1860, Gen. NOELL became a most earnest advocate of the claims of Judge DOUGLAS for the Presidency.

Gen. NOELL was a member of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, and was reëlected to the Thirty-eighth. In the Congress which expired on the 4th inst. there was no member from any State that occupied a position of more unequivocal loyalty. The death of such a man is a great loss at any period; but at a time like the present it is impossible to over-estimate the evil consequences of his death. In Missouri his services were invaluable. He was esteemed in that State by his true character—that of an honest man. No man could impugn his motives. But it is not in Missouri alone that his loss will be felt; the whole country will mourn him.

Gen. NOELL was about fifty years of age.

—Dr. Charles Hooker died in New-Haven, Conn., on March 19. He was born in Berlin, Conn., and was a descendant of the leader of the first settlers of Hartford, the Rev. Thomas Hooker. He graduated with honor in Yale College in 1822, in the class of which President Woolsey and Dr. Bacon were members. On graduating, as he afterward did, from the Medical Institution of the College, he began practice in New-Haven, and from that time has been known as one of the busiest and indefatigable men in the community in which he resided. In 1838 he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology, and the numerous graduates of the Medical School can testify to his great skill and energy as a teacher.

—Mrs. McClellan, of East Greenwich, R. I., grandmother of Gen. McClellan, died March 19, at the age of 81 years.

The Sanitary Condition of Gen. Grant's Army.

As various alarming statements have been made regarding the extent of sickness in Gen. GRANT'S army, the following reassuring letter from JAMES E. YEATON, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, will be of interest. Under date of St. Louis, March 13, he writes as follows, communicating the result of a visit to the camps:

"For a short time after the landing of the troops at and near Young's Point, consequent upon long confinement on transports, there was much sickness, but the health of the troops had improved rapidly, and the per centage of sickness is below what I have generally found it in camps in other portions of the country which I have visited.

I was particularly struck with the cheerful and healthy appearance of both officers and men. I visited every regiment, particularly in SHERMAN'S corps, which was reported in the worst condition. While in some of the new regiments the amount of sickness was large, in others it was unusually small. The camps, as a general thing, were well policed, as much as the nature of the ground would admit. The great danger to be apprehended is from the want of a proper vegetable diet. Symptoms of scurvy have already made their appearance, and it behooves friends at home to make prompt efforts to aid in remedying this.

I was assured by those in charge of the Commissary Department that they would do what they could, but the difficulties in the way are many and great, and as much as they may do, there is ample room for those at home to do who sympathize with our brave soldiers. Pickles, kraut, vegetables and fruits of every description will be needed, and can be used to advantage. Another danger arises from the use of seapage water, but the officers are taking active measures to prevent this. I saw Gen. SHERMAN going through the camps on foot, giving particular directions in regard to this and other sanitary regulations. No one could look after his men more carefully than he does; while he maintains a strict discipline he mingles with and goes among his men to ascertain personally their wants; he has a kind word for all, and is greeted by his men as one who cares for and thinks of their comfort. With the sick he is as delicate and tender as a woman. I am thus particular in mentioning Gen. SHERMAN'S corps, as my attention was particularly directed to it, owing to reports which had been made to me. The army is now well provided for taking care of the sick. The large and commodious floating hospital *Nashville*, in charge of Dr. STRAWBRIDGE and six assistants, with beds for a thousand men, is fitted up with bathrooms and all the conveniences of a modern hospital. There are, besides, the hospital steamers *D. A. January* and *City of Memphis*, capable of accommodating twelve hundred more. The medical purveyor has a boat apart for medical supplies of all kinds, with cots and bedding, sufficient to extemporize several other floating hospitals in case of necessity. Gen. GRANT is determined to have provision made for the sick, equal to any contingency which may arise, and before very long will quarter his army on the high ground on the opposite side of the river. Assistant Surgeon-Gen. WOOD is accomplishing, and will accomplish, all that is possible for any man to do. Besides the floating hospital and hospital steamers mentioned, which he has prepared, there is the hospital steamer *City of Alton* now on her way with sick to this city. She, being unable to fill up with sick at Young's Point, was directed to complete her load at Helena and Memphis. At Memphis there are accommodations for five thousand sick, prepared by order of Assistant Surgeon-General WOOD. The Sanitary Commissions are following the army, supplying such stores as the generous public by their liberality enable them to do. Mr. PLATTENBURG, our special agent, will be with the army, to take charge of and distribute all supplies sent from this place. The army is in a far better condition than I had hoped to find it. Officers and men are full of hope, courage and determination to crush this rebellion.

The Skedaddlers in Canada.

THEIR SUFFERINGS AND DESTITUTION.

From the Detroit Advertiser, March 15.

The number of "skedaddlers," as they are familiarly called—men who run away from the United States to escape the draft—is daily increasing in Windsor, though for the honor of Michigan, we are happy to say, they are by no means all from this State. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and even Iowa, present their full share. It is estimated that there are now in Windsor over 400 of these scape-graces. Some of the Windsor citizens estimate the number as high as a thousand. There are also a large number at Amherstburg, Sandwich, Chatham, and scattered through every settlement along the frontier. The public houses in Windsor are all filled to their utmost capacity and all the private houses, heretofore unoccupied, have been taken, and are filled with this class of people, who live upon cold meals and sleep on the floor. Most of them have a little money—some of them well supplied—but the great majority are evidently men of slender means, and are anxiously seeking employment, few of them being able to obtain it. A great many offer to work for fifty cents a day and board themselves, while others agree to work merely for their board. A gentleman of Windsor having occasion to make some improvements on his premises, hired six carpenters and joiners, agreeing to give them six shillings a day, and wait one month for their pay. They were glad to close the bargain. But the great body of them are unable to earn the salt used in their porridge. An intelligent Canadian told us to-day that not less than 4,000 or 5,000 of the runaways had crossed over our ferries during the past two months. As a general thing, they are orderly, and the Windsor people have no cause to complain, so long as their guests are in funds and pay their board bills promptly.

It would require no Galt, Spurzheim, or Fowler to show, by incontestable phrenological tests, the cowardly character of the God-forsaken crowd. Cowardice is marked in every lineament of their faces. They despise themselves; they are heartily despised by the Canadians, and they are despised and detested by their own countrymen. We don't know that any worse punishment can be meeted to them than that which they are now receiving.

WHOLESALE SWINDLING AND FORGERY IN VERMONT.—The Rutland, Vt., *Herald* furnishes the particulars of the operations of an accomplished rogue in that region, by which several of the banks have been plundered to the extent of $23,500, by means of forged drafts. It appears that about the middle of January last, an individual, by the real or assumed name of O. B. CLARK, made his advent in Rutland. He represented himself to be the general agent of "MILLARD, SINGLETON & CLARK, of Quincy, Ill., importers, dealers and growers of pure blood and graded sheep stock," and the son of the CLARK of that firm, for whom he was buying sheep in Vermont. This CLARK contrived to get himself introduced by a well-known gentleman of Shelburne, Vt., of high standing, and also a dealer in cattle and sheep, upon whom it is now supposed that CLARK had managed in some way to impose himself as the agent of the above-mentioned firm. After pretending to operate in the purchase of sheep, spending some money, and occasionally getting a small genuine draft cashed, he established a business reputation at the banks, of which he suddenly took advantage to present forged drafts to banks at Rutland, Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes and Bellows Falls, for the following amounts: At Brandon, $4,700; Orwell, $4,300; Middlebury, $3,600 or $3,700, and a like sum at Vergennes, and at Bellows Falls, $3,600, all of which were cashed. Some of the drafts purported to be drawn by the Logansport branch of the State Bank of Indiana on the City Bank of New-York City, and others by a Toledo (Ohio) Bank, upon a New-York Bank. The information that the drafts were forgeries was received at Rutland on Friday, but in the meantime the rogue had disappeared with his plunder.

—There were fifteen divorces granted at the late term of the Windsor County Court, (Vt.,) and eleven in the Windham County Court. This makes forty-one divorces granted in less than four months at three terms of the Court in three counties—Rutland, Windsor and Windham.

—The South Carolina planter and ex-member of the Legislature, who told such startling stories to a Cincinnati paper a few days since, has reached Wheeling, Va. He gives his name as Williams, and states that his father was formerly Governor of South Carolina, and that his mother was a member of the Pinkney family.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 21, 1863.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. 103¼	50 QuicksilverMin.Co. 46
8,000 do 103	275 do 45½
2,500 U.S. 6s. '81. Cou. 103⅞	50 do 45¾
10,000 do 104	100 do s15 45½
6,000 do 104⅛	100 do s15 45
20,000 do 104¼	150 Cen. Amer. T. Co. 56
30,000 do 104½	25 Pacific M.S. Co. 187
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou. 97¼	55 do 186½
35,000 do 99½	250 do 186¾
1,500 U.S. 6s, 5.20s. Cou. 102½	50 do 186⅛
2,500 U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W.L ½ y'rly. 102	100 do b10. 186⅛
	100 N. Y. Cen. R. 116½
800 Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct.	100 do s60 116
Notes O.A.sml 106⅞	450 do 116¼
30,000 do 107	200 do 116⅜
36,000 do.Feb.&Aug 107	1250 Erie Railway 79⅛
21,500 do.F& Au. 106⅞	500 do s30. 79
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. 100	200 do b30. 79¼
35,000 do new 97⅝	50 do b30 79⅜
10,000 do 97½	100 Erie Railway Pref. 99⅛
1,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L. 100	100 do 99⅜
21,000 Virginia State 6s 65	150 Hudson R. R. 100
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 61	200 do s30. 99½
1,000 Mo. St. 6s 61⅝	1300 Harlem R 38
5,000 Erie 4th M. Bs 111	1500 do 38⅛
500 Hud. R. 1st M. 118	5 Nor. & Wor. R. 82½
4,000 do 117½	50 Mich. Cen. R. 103⅛
5,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. 119	300 Har. R. Pref. s30 83¼
1,000 Hud. R. 3d m. 110	500 do 84
5,000 Har. R. 1st mtg. 116	30 Mich. S. & N.I. R. 60⅛
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. B. 128	200 do 60½
5,000 Mich. So. S. Fd. 113	100 do s15 60⅛
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pr. 91½	400 Clev. & Pitts R. s30 71¼
5,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M. 107	10 do 71
30,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m. 76	900 do 71½
1,000 do 76¼	700 do 71¾
18,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 43½	100 do b30 71⅞
2,000 Lack. & W. Bs. 116	50 Gal. & Chi. R. 93¼
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. 105	100 do s30 93⅛
10,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d m. 81	1200 Clev. & Tol. Rd. s30 98
3,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st B. 111½	600 do 98¼
7,000 Mich. C. 8s conv.	1600 do b30 98½
1st M.S.F. Bds. 129	200 Chic. & R. I. R. 94¼
15,000 Amer. Gold 154¾	150 do s3 94
125,000 do 154¼	100 do b30 94
50,000 do 154⅛	550 do b30 94½
20,000 do 154¼	300 do s60 94
85,000 do 154⅞	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 109⅛
20 Merch. Ex. Bank 90	100 do 109¼
10 Commonwealth B'k 91	50 do 110
50 Bank of Commerce 98	100 Mil. & P. du C. R 39
250 Canton Co. 25⅛	100 do b60 39⅛
100 do 25⅛	10 Tol., Wab. & W. Pref. 68
25 do 25	50 P., Ft. W. & C. R. 64
900 Bucks Co. Lead Co. 2⅞	58 Chic. & Alton R. 64
600 do b30 3	50 A. & T. H. Pref 69½
50 Penn. Coal Co. 122	36 Cin. Ham. & D. R. 135
50 do 121	

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Cou. 104¼	50 Pac. Mail S. Co. 187
13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 103½	150 do 187¼
3,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg. 104½	150 do s10. 187½
8,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.	100 do 187¾
Notes. Oct. & Apl. 107	100 do s30 186
3,300 do Small, 106⅞	25 do 188
100,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C 100	100 do 188⅛
1,000 do New. 97¾	100 Erie Railway 79⅞
19,000 do 97⅞	2000 do 79½
14,000 Tenn St. 6s, '90 61	100 do s30 79¼
2,000 Virginia St. 6s 65	100 Erie R. Pref. 99⅝
17,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H.	200 do 99¾
& St. Jo 88	25 do 99¼
10,000 Brook. C. W. L. 120	100 Hud. R. R. 100½
11,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M 77	200 Harlem R 38¼
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d m. 44	700 do 38½
2,000 Hud. R. 1st M. 117	100 do s60 38¼
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st M. 113½	300 do s30 38⅜
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st B. 111½	250 do 38⅜
3,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B. 82	400 Harlem R. Pref. s30 83¼
20,000 Amer. Gold 154¾	300 do 84
100,000 do 154	250 M. S. & N. I. R. 60⅝
40,000 do 153⅞	100 do s30 60½
150 Canton Company 25⅜	450 do 60¾
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co s30. 127	100 do b3 60⅞
200 Cen. Am. Transit Co 56	200 M.S.& N.I.G. S. s60. 107
100 do b30 57	50 do b30. 107¾
600 Bucks Co. Lead Co. 2⅞	50 Gal. & Chic. R. 94
1800 do 2¾	50 do 93⅞
100 Quicks'r M. Co. 45	200 Chic. & R. I. R. 94½
100 do 43½	200 do 94⅜
650 do 43	100 do s60 94¼
50 do s30 42	100 P., F. W. & C. R. s30 63½
22 N. Y. Cen. R. 116¼	100 do 63¾
50 do 116½	50 do s30 63½
500 Clev. & Pitts. R. 71¾	100 Alt. & T. H. R. 35
10 do 72	100 Chi. & N. W. R. 16
300 Clev. & Tol. R. 98½	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.	50 Hudson R. R. 100
Notes 107½	100 Harlem R 38¼
5,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr. Cer. 100⅛	100 do b3 38⅜
5,000 do Nov 100¼	100 do s3 38¼
10,000 Mo. St. 6s, 61¾	100 Harlem R. Prefd. 84
5,000 do 61⅞	50 do 83⅞
60,000 Amer. Gold 154⅛	600 M. S. & N. I. R. 60½
50,000 do s3. 154⅛	200 do b5 60⅝
90,000 do 154⅛	100 do b3 60⅝
10,000 do 154½	300 Clev. & Pitt. R. 71¾
50,000 do 154½	200 do b3 71¾
150,000 do b3. 154	100 do b10 71¾
300 Pac. M. S. Co 186½	500 Galena & Chi b3 93⅞
100 do b3. 187⅜	600 do b3 93¾
50 do s3. 187⅛	100 do 93¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R. 116⅞	100 do s3 93⅝
100 Erie Railway s3 79⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R. 98½
300 do b3 79¼	200 do b3 98¼
550 do 79⅛	100 Pitts. F. W. & C. 63¾
200 do s3 79¼	50 do s3 63¾
100 do b10 79⅜	50 Bucks Co. Lead Co. 2¾
50 Erie Railway Pref. 99½	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, Cou. 104¼	1200 Erie Railway b30 79½
1,000 U. S. T. Nts 107⅛	500 do 79⅜
1,500 do 107½	150 do b3 79¾
15,000 Debt Cer. Nov. 100⅛	100 do s10 79¼
260,000 Amer. Gold 154	50 Erie Pref 99¾
50,000 do s3. 153⅞	100 do b3 99½
80,000 do s3. 154	200 Mich. Cen. R b60 104
30,000 do b3. 154¼	100 M. S. & N. I. R. b3 60¾
50 Quick'r M. Co. 43½	400 Clev. & Pitt. R. b3 71⅞
50 do b10 44	300 do 71⅞
250 do 43¼	50 Gal. & Chi. R b3 94
50 Bucks C. L. Co. 2¾	50 do s3 94
200 do 2⅝	900 do 94⅛
250 Pacific Mail 188¼	100 do b10 94½
200 do 188⅜	150 do 94¼
50 do b10. 188½	100 Clev. & Tol. R s30 98
100 N. Y. Cen. R. 116½	100 do 98¾
1700 Harlem R 38¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R. b3 94½
500 do 38½	100 do s3 94⅝
100 Harlem R. Prf. 83¾	100 P., F. W. & Chi. 64

SATURDAY, March 21—P. M.

There was a further decline in Gold Coin, to-day, of ½ ₩ cent., closing sales at 154 ₩ cent. at the regular Stock Exchange, at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. The price of Exchange is about 170 ₩ cent. for London, for first-class Bankers'. Money easy at 5@6 ₩ cent. to the Brokers. The deposits of United States Currency on 5 ₩ cent. interest are over a million dollars to-day. We are advised by telegraph that the subscriptions to the 6 ₩ cent. Bonds of 1862 amount to-day to $775,000, of which $350,000 from New-York. The subscriptions for the week, we learn, exceed $2,500,000. The shipments of Gold Coin for the week are only $1,202,000, against $3,545,000 last week. On the Stock Exchange, the business was large in Treasury paper and United States Stocks, at advancing prices. The Share list opened at steady prices, with a moderate demand in the forenoon. Later in the day, there was rather more inquiry for Erie, Harlem, Pacific Mail and some of the Western descriptions. At 4 o'clock, prices were quoted about as follows, compared with Friday night: Sales of Gold at the Public Board, at 154@154⅛ ₩ cent.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	154¾	154	Harlem	38	38⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104½	Harlem Pref.	83½	84
Tennessees	61	61	Mich. Central	103½	103½
Missouris	61½	61½	Mich. Southern	60¾	60⅝
N. Y. Central	116½	116½	Mich. Guarant'd	107⅜	107¼
Erie	79¼	79⅜	Illinois Central	92¼	92
Erie Preferred	99½	99½	Pittsburgh	71⅝	71⅞
Hudson	100	100⅛	Fort Wayne	64	63¾
Toledo	98¾	98¼	Rock Island	94⅞	94¼
Pacific Mail	186⅝	188⅛	Treasury Certifs.	99¾	100
Quicksilver Co.	46¼	43	7-30 Tr. Notes	106⅞	107

The following sales were made at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER & Co.:

By order of Wm. G. Read, Executor of Aaron Clark, deceased.

40 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co.	107½
50 shares Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.	183
40 shares North River Bank	98½
30 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	103
For account of whom it may concern.	
$9,000 Hudson River R. R., 1st mortgage	117
$1,000 Columbus, Piqua & Indiana R.R. Co. 3d mtge.	15½
$850 Steubenville and Indiana R. R. Co. Income	5
$160 Certificate of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad	$5
$2,000 Central Ohio Railroad Co. 4th mortgage	21
40 shares New-York & New-Haven R.R. (genuine)	122½
26 shares St. Nicholas Bank	92½
25 shares Bank of Commonwealth	91½
16 shares Continental Bank	91½
18 shares Ætna Fire Ins. Co.	108
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.	100
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	80½
10 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	135
10 shares American Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	56
39 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.	203½
90 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.	204½
10 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	114
35 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co.	100
20 shares Rutgers' Fire Ins. Co.	117

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	American Exchange	98½
Manhattan	133	Chatham	82½
Merchants'	101½	Bank of North America	101½
Union	107	Metropolitan	103½
City	125	Grocers'	94
Tradesmen's	102	East River	90
Greenwich	180	Nassau	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	117½	Shoe and Leather	104
Merchants' Exchange	89½	Corn Exchange	101½
State of New-York	98	Commonwealth	91
Commerce	98	New-York County	105
Broadway	140	Importers' & Traders'	103½
Ocean	85	Park	120
Mercantile	122		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	97¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	125	Chi. & N. W. seconds	43½
Erie thirds, '83	115	Lack. & W. bonds	116
Erie fourths, '80	111	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds.	116
Hud. firsts, '69	117	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104½
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	119	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92½
Hud. thirds, '75	104½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds.	91
Har. firsts, '69, '73	116	Gal. & Chi. firsts	115
Har. seconds, '64	103	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext	116
Har. thirds, '75	106	Chi. & R. I. firsts	110
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts.	128	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	112
Mich. South. 7 ₩ c. 2ds.	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	110
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	112⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	103½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	127	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	106½
T. H. & Alt. 2ds Pref.	91½	Clev. & Pitts thirds	103½
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	110	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows; Receipts, $4,465,758 93, including for Customs, $76,000; payments, $3,853,584 57; balance, $15,308,762 84.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Mar. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	April 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	April 15	Boston	Liverpool.
Africa	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	April 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	April 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Mar. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Mar. 7	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Mar. 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Mar. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Mar. 18	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	Mar. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Mar. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Hammonia	April 8	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	April 22	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. 4.30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1.45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

KATE McNAMARRER.—YOUR SISTER wants to see you in Jersey City immediately.

DRY GOODS.

LATEST HIGH FASHION

IN PARIS.

LEGRAIN will open TO-MORROW, (Monday,) 23d of March, the most beautiful assortment of FOULARD SILKS for dresses that have been manufactured for Delisle in Paris. We can assure the ladies that they have never bought such good quality of Foulard in the United States, except perhaps, at the most extravagant dressmakers, before the war.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Cor. Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON,
No. 551 Broadway,

Calls the attention of ladies requiring Mourning Goods to his immense stock of desirable Dress Goods for Deep and Second Mourning. Many new styles and materials very handsome—in fact, decided novelties, not to be found in any other house. Our stock of Bonnets, Mantillas and Shawls will be found very superior.

Having just completed extensive improvements, which makes this the largest, as it is probably the most popular house of the kind in the world, and, of course, possesses facilities not within reach of smaller establishments, ladies may rest assured that hereafter, as heretofore, nothing shall be wanting to secure their most liberal patronage.

☞ We have on hand a very large stock of Bombazines, Silks, and other Dress Goods, which we are selling less than present cost of importation. Call and examine. Please observe.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 551 BROADWAY.
between Spring and Prince sts.,
one block above the St. Nicholas and one below the Metropolitan Hotel.

AT EMBERSON'S NEW STORE,
No. 811 BROADWAY,
Between Eleventh and Twelfth-streets,

Just received, an elegant assortment of real Lace Goods, consisting of Laces, Barbes, Sets, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Pelerines, Coiffures, &c.

A new and choice assortment of French and Scotch EMBROIDERIES.

Also, the latest novelty,
EMBROIDERED SETS A LA ESPAGNOL.
CROCHET SILK SCARFS, &c.

A good assortment of Crochet Trimmings, Bugle Gimps and Ornaments for Robes.

Also, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Velvets, Head-dresses, French Flowers,
BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES, &c.

MILLINERY.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF MILLINERY—at Mrs. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway. On THURSDAY, March 26, the novelties of the season will then be ready for inspection. Chip, straw, crape and lace bonnets in great variety, elegant in style, and rich in material. Also, Misses' and children's hats in all the new and novel shapes.

PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON respectfully announces that she has just opened, and has now on exhibition, a rich and elegant assortment of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery, comprising every novelty of the season, No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

A CARD.—MESDAMES R. BARRONNE WILL open on THURSDAY, March 25, a large assortment of French millinery, at their new showrooms No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. The attention of wholesale buyers is respectfully requested.
No. 575 BROADWAY.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

HARDWARE.

FILES.

SMITH BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for
WHIPPLE MACHINE COT FILE,
No. 28 WARREN-ST., New-York.

METALS.—TIN AND TERNE PLATES, CHARcoal and coke. Also, sheet-iron of all kinds, assorted numbers, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO.,
No. 215 Water-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D., will preach a sermon to young men, at Madison-av. Baptist Church, (corner of 31st-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK will preach a sermon on the following Sunday evening, at his own church.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, March 22, at 10½ A.M., by Rev. G. S. HARE, and 7½ P.M., by the pastor, Rev. Dr. CURRY. On Sunday evening will be delivered the first of a series of discourses on *The Last Week of Christ's Ministry*; to be continued each evening during the week, and on Good Friday, at 10½ A. M., and on SUNDAY, 29, (Easter) morning and evening.

REV. A. COOKMAN WILL PREACH IN Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, a sermon commemorative of the deaths of Messrs. Badeau, Kellogg, Carsten and Gray, members of the Christian Brotherhood of said Church. The New-York Free Academy Class of 1860, of which Lieut. Gray was a member, with all others interested, are invited to attend.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 835 Broadway corner 13th-st. Collection taken up to defray expenses. Circle, WEDNESDAY at 3 P. M. Admittance, 25 cents. Sociable, THURSDAY EVENING. Admittance to gentleman, 25 cents. Ladies free. Both at the same hall.

BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE FOURTH of the series of Sermons in behalf of the Charity Fund of the "P. E. Brotherhood," of this city, will be preached to-morrow evening by the Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A UNION ARMY AND HOSPITAL MEETING will be held on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., in Third Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, to aid Board of Publication in giving religious reading to soldiers in hospital and field. Addresses by Rev. Dr. EELLS, of Brooklyn, and others. A collection taken. All are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Prof. C. F. HUDSON, author of "Debt and Grace." In the Morning, at 10½; Afternoon, 3 o'clock. Subject for Afternoon—*The Repentance and Anger of God.* All are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. DR. OGILBY, OF TRINITY CHURCH, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, in the French Episcopal Church "Du St. Esprit," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Sermon in English; Church services French. Rev. Dr. VERREN will preach in French in the morning. Morning services at 10½; evening at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. The subject of the discourse in the evening will be—*The Nation's Covenant with God, and the Guilt and Consequences of Breaking it.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN E. SEARLES will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A.M., and Rev. CHAS. K. TRUE, D. D., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING; Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick-sts., (St. Johns' Park,) Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the morning, *The Gospel the Great Leveler.* Evening, *Individuals and Nations must Acknowledge God, if they would Secure His Assistance.*

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, preaching by Rev. Mr. SIMONTON. The public invited. Seats free.

CHRIST IS COMING.—PREACHING ON THE prophecies relating to these times of trouble, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*The New Heaven and the New Earth.* Seats free, and those who love Christ and Bible truth are invited to attend.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. E. H. Canfield, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, will repeat, by request, his sermon in this course, in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr Burlingham's,) 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 22d, at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY, in the morning the annual sermon to the Sunday School, (singing by the children,) and in the evening on *God's Love a Source of Spiritual Strength.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. Dr. HOBART, an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—TWENTY-SECond-st., near 7th-av. Rev. BENJAMIN T. PHILLIPS, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are respectfully invited to attend.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Great White Throne.* Religious services every evening next week.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE—City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. CHARLES C. GOSS, pastor. Subject, at 11 o'clock—*Do we Live After we Die?* Evening, 7½ o'clock—*A Death-bed Scene.* Strangers, young men, everybody, welcome. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. PEGG. EVENING, at 7 P. M., by the pastor, J. C. WASHBURN. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free and the public are cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The regular children's service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; no sermon but short addresses suited to children, and children's hymns. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Preaching in this house TO-DAY, (Sunday,) 22d inst., by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., morning, and Rev. H. B. ELLIOT, evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

PROF. McGILL, OF PRINCETON, WILL preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. Mr. HOFFMAN will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, March 22, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

PRAYING BAND.—BROTHER WALTERS' Praying Band will conduct the services at the New Mission Room, No. 219 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., to-morrow, the 22d inst. Public are invited.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 29th-st. Rev. Dr. KREBS will preach in this church, on SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. Janeway at 3½ P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—ROOM NO. 20 COOPER Institute.—Rev. W. H. SWARTZ preaches on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*Hearing and Waiting.* All are invited. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Evanescence of Evil.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7½. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Baptist Church corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 22, at 7½ o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—A FRONT ROOM, WITH closets, for gentleman and wife, between 4th and 15th sts. and 3d and 6th avs., unfurnished, with full board for lady, the gentleman taking dinners down town; in a quiet private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Boarding-house-keepers need not reply. References exchanged. Address, stating terms and particulars, J. W. M., Box No. 244 Post-office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF quiet, steady habits, busy during the day, at leisure in the evening, wishes rooms with or without board, with a private family located between 4th and 6th-avs., central or up town. Loyalists only need respond. Address STYLUS, N. B. *Times* Office, Box No. 118.

BOARD WANTED BEFORE MAY 1ST., by a gentleman and wife; board for the lady only; with meals for the gentleman on Sunday; also a single room for a young lady. Terms moderate, stating terms and accommodations. References given and required. Address Box No. 735, S. I.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVing taken the house No. 107 8th-st., would take a few families or single gentlemen. A back parlor and extension room suitable for a party of gentlemen. Prefer to let them unfurnished

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRous of acquiring the French language desires rooms with a French family, centrally located; private family much preferred. Address LOYALIST, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I. HAVE THE CASH.

Inventors and others wishing aid to bring into notice any novelty of beauty and usefulness, made at a small cost, will please address, with particulars, CASH, Box No. 5,024 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED grocery business, situated in one of the best locations on the west side of the City, now doing a good cash trade. Stock well assorted. The building to let or lease with or without the stock. Everything shown. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at No 438 Greenwich-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

ANY ONE HAVING $5,000 TO $10,000 they wish to invest, that principal and interest may be secured while participating in profits certain to be large, can hear of such an opportunity by addressing H. H., Box No. 142 *Times* Office. Best of reference given.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th-sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8¼ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,569 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

HOUSE IN 2D-AV.—FOR SALE BY ORDER of the Executors. The elegant 3-story, basement and finished attic house No. 136 2d-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Lot 26 feet 10 inches by 125 feet; house 57 feet deep, party walls on both sides, with an extension about 12x20 feet, and surrounded by buildings of a similar character; is in complete order, and well suited for the residence of a large genteel family. Possession can be given on the 1st of May. Apply to EDW. AUSTEN, Executor, No. 287 Pearl-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—VALUABLE property at Orange, N. J.; a large store-house and three dwelling-houses, with 8 acres of land, situated in Orange, about 12 miles from New-York City and 3 miles from Newark, N. J., about half a mile from railroad; cars run every half hour. The store-house has been occupied as a store for 20 years past; a good stand for business. Corner property and valuable for improvement. Price $6,000. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of SAYRE BROTHERS, near Centre-st. depot, Newark, N. J.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF REDBANK, MONMOUTH CO., N. J.—The house is 22x28 feet, two-story, five rooms, with kitchen extension; lot 67x150 feet, running down to the river. A boat house under the hill, 14x20 feet. Situation near the Hubbard bridge, crossing to Middletown. For further particulars, inquire of JOSEPH W. BORDEN, Esq., Redbank, N. J. Sale April 15—public or private.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, southwest corner of 51st-st. and 2d-av.; size 21x60, three rooms deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, complete with all modern improvements, in perfect order, built by the recent owner for his own use, by day's work, at an expense of $16,000. Will sell it for $12,000. Can be seen during the day.
JOHN FOLEY,
No. 82 Lexington-av. and No. 169 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS—A VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY ON CHATHAM SQUARE FOR SALE—The 4-story brick stores No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 Chatham-square, and No. 2 Oliver-st., situate on the north-easterly corner of Chatham and Oliver-sts., at the head of the Bowery extension, and one of the most desirable plots of land in that section of the city. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$9,250—COST $11,000—to close an estate—a very superior stone house, rail and stoop, perfect order, and painted throughout; now vacant; three-story, basement and cellar; lot, 100 feet deep. Inquire of EDWARD, on the premises, No. 257 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; street handsomely built up.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 78 West 26th-st.; is in perfect order, having been recently repaired, papered and painted throughout. Lot 22.6x100 feet; house 60 feet deep. Can be seen between 10 and 5 o'clock. Apply to GEO. W. VAN BOSKERCK, No. 121 Broad-st., near South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DOUBLE framed house, with nice garden of eight lots and carriage-house attached, in Pacific-st., near New-York-av., Brooklyn; house is very convenient, garden and grounds in good order, with plenty of fruit-trees, grapes and shrubbery; makes a pleasant residence in an excellent neighborhood. Apply to C. L. BENEDICT, 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT DECIDED BARGAINS—SEVeral houses on 89th-st., between the 1st-av. and Avenue A, with one, two or four lots to each; houses contain all modern improvements. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 276 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES AND LOTS, brown-stone fronts, three-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price, $6,000.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown stone house, No. 19 Second-place, Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements; halls frescoed; will be sold on easy terms to close an estate. Price $7,500. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—
THE DWELLING-HOUSE,
NO. 178 East 33d-st.
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway,
corner of John-st.

$3.800 WILL BUY THE TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 88 East 51st-st., near 4th-av.; contains gas and Croton water; street paved with Belgian pavement. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 233 Grand-st., corner of Bowery.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—The valuable lot north side of 44th-st., 495 feet east of 6th-av., being 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth, being very desirable for investment. Apply, for price, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 47 CARROLL-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn. House three-story brick; rents for 10 per cent. on price. Apply to CHAS. L. BENEDICT, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE FRONT house No. 8 East 30th-st., 20x55; lot full depth; high stoop, brown-stone steps and railings; interal arrangements first-class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-house, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av., 32 feet front and in all respects desirable as a family residence. Price $23,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Desirable building lots on 1st, 2d and 4th places, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front dwelling No. 32 East 25th-st., 20x56. Price $12,000. Apply to F. W. DOWNER, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE, NO. 374 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Possession 1st May next. Inquire at No. 340 Broadway, third story.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 31 acres, 3 minutes' walk from depot at Metuchin, and 1½ hours from New-York, via New-Jersey Railroad. The buildings are plain but comfortable; and the soil, location, convenience to churches and schools, and accessibility, make it one of the most desirable farms in market. It is well adapted for a suburban residence, or is equally eligible for subdivision into villa sites, as it overlooks the village and surrounding country. Will be sold very low to close an estate. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or M. DANIELS, Administrator, No. 177 Market-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 220 ACRES, IN HYDE Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park Station. Title perfect, and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain secured at the option of the purchaser. For particulars, apply personally to the subscriber, on the premises, or address as above. THOMAS NEWCOMB.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ABOUT 1½ HOURS' RIDE from New-York by rail; contains 43 acres, adapted to grain and grass; house with five rooms and kitchen; good barn. Price $2,800. Address or inquire at *Fredonian* Office, New-Brunswick, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—THE ADVERtiser wishes to purchase the furniture of a 4-story house, and lease the house for one or more years, or would lease both house and furniture; location desired between Broadway and Lexington-av., and 30th and 45th sts. Address, with locality, Box No. 4,241 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—Within 15 minutes' walk of one of the ferries, a three-story house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. The party desiring to rent will prove a good tenant. Rent must be moderate. Address R. C. W., Box No. 176 *Times* office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—WANTED, TO HIRE, for one or two years, a well furnished house, in or near the 5th-av., between 20th and 34th sts., by a gentleman with a wife and one child. Address A. H. SANDS, No. 1 Hanover-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY, PART of a good house—eight convenient rooms—not above 50th-st.; rent not over $250. Address O. K., Box No 100 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, NO CHILdren, wish a furnished house on or near 5th-av., and board the owners, without other boarders. Reference exchanged. Address ERNEST, No. 166 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NORWALK, CONN.—One of the most desirable locations in this village, situated on the hill at the head of the harbor, and commanding a fine view of the same; on said premises are a large barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings, all in good repair. For further particulars inquire of Mr. M. O. BANKS, No. 418 Broadway, or of the subscriber on the premises. A. MALLORY.

COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES ON STATEN ISLAND—At auction, TUESDAY, 24th inst.; desirable in every respect, in perfect order; possession immediately; distance from Wall-st. one hour. Sale positive; terms to suit purchaser. For all particulars, with map and directions, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, no children, a desirable country residence, well furnished, within a short distance of the City. The place must be well stocked with the different varieties of fruits, with fine flower-garden and lawn, also stable for horses. To one having an attractive place a good arrangement may be made. Address M. & B., Box No. 1295 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR GARden farm of 14 acres; more land if desired; situated 15 miles from New-York, 2½ miles from Elizabeth, 15 minutes' walk from Mulford's Station, on New-Jersey Central Railroad; buildings all new; house contains ten rooms; fine brook and fish-pond. Inquire of GILPIN & HOAGLAND, No. 121 West-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order, situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from City; pleasantly located, with garden, well of good water; the house contains 11 rooms, and is only 3 minutes' walk from the railroad and stage depots; rent $175 a year. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN—A BEAUTIful country-seat, with four acres of land, 1½ miles from the centre of the city. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 48x50, with an addition 45x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to
ELI WHITNEY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26, 1863.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LARGE FIRST-class genteel residence; fine outbuildings, three acres choice garden, fruit, shade, shrubbery, &c.; grounds finely arranged, beautifully situated on the Hudson, near depot and landing, 16 miles from City; others, 1 to 150 acres; $5,000 to $30,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT WHITE Plains, a modern built two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with all necessary out-buildings; one hour's ride by railroad from 31st-st. Inquire of L. MILLER, White Plains, or E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st., New-York. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A desirable country seat on the Hudson River, 38 miles from New-York, near depot and landing. This property lies on the entrance to the Highlands, in a fine, commanding position, with an extensive and valuable water frontage. Will be sold very low.
E. G. LOCKE, No. 20 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with modern improvements; about one acre of land, outhouses, fine fruit, shade, ornamental trees, &c; 50 minutes from the City Hall; access frequent and convenient; terms moderate. Address S. J., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, S. I., TO LET—At a reduced rent; parlor, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, five bedrooms, half an acre of ground and fine view of the Bay. Rent $350. Five minutes walk from Vanderbilt Landing. Address O. A. K., Box No. 1,275 New-York Post-office.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Woodbridge, N. J., with good garden and abundance of fruit; also, a few acres of land if desired; communication with New-York by steamboat and railroad. Apply to GEORGE BREWSTER on the premises, or of HIRAM MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE HUDSON RIVER TO LET—Situated on the east bank of the river; one hour from the City, and three minutes' walk from Mount St. Vincent Depot. House 50x50; 10 acres land running to river; abundance choice fruit. ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COTTAGE TO LET AT WHITESTONE Point, Long Island, with stable and two acres of land, situated near the water, and only one hour from City by steamboat or railroad. Price $450 per year. Apply on the premises to EDWARD POST, or to JOS. T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Gas office, 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER CO., a very handsome country seat. For further particulars apply on the premises to THOMAS J. BARRY, or to ANNIE E. BARRY, No. 87 West 16th-st.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER—A furnished house, containing 10 rooms, within 1½ hours of the City. On the water preferred. Must be perfectly healthy. Address Box No. 1,222 New-York Post-office.

TO LET AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A HOUSE next to the Methodist Church, garden and orchard. Inquire at Mr. PIERSON'S store, near the depot.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. No moving May 1.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE ENTERPRISE IN BROOKLYN.—Two very large and commodious 4-story brick houses, connected and built expressly for the business. They have been successfully employed for years for boarding-houses and are now offered to let or lease on very favorable terms. The houses are 61 feet front and 65 feet deep; the lot 100 feet deep. Situation, State near Henry-st., in Brooklyn. With ability and some capital a first-rate opportunity is here offered. Call on Mr. HOWE, No. 132 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or send a note to F. MARQUAND, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LEASE—THE MANSION HOUSE LATELY occupied by Wm. H. Paine, Esq., in Bloomingdale, between 89th and 93d sts., North River. The place contains twelve acres, with a large dwelling-house in good repair, a cottage for a gardener, carriage-house and ice-house, grapery, with grape vines in full bearing; green-house, filled with rare plants; kitchen and flower garden, and a large variety of rare fruit trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN PAINE, No. 47 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE CONFECTIONARY STORE, NO. 136 9th-av.; also, in said and adjoining houses, some good apartments, with gas, water, &c. Also, three or four small houses in same neighborhood, with modern improvements; rent from $225 to $375. Apply to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av. Also some good stores and apartments in Washington-st., Hoboken. Apply to WM. WHITE, No. 199 Washington-st., Hoboken.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, near the Central Park, a two-story and attic house, with kitchen and cellar; water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent, $250 per year. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., the middle house, east side, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row. Possession 1st of May.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE FIRST-class, brown stone, high stoop house No 243 West 50th-st., consisting of front and back basements, front and back parlors, and half of upper floors, part of cellar, pantries, &c. The owner will occupy the rest, and will rent only to a genteel family, or would sell, with part of furniture, at terms to suit. Inquire as above.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.:

No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.

These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO.
No. 20 Exchange-place.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 90 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—SEVERAL WELL-lighted rooms, with good steady power, in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Apply to the engineer, or THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A FINE locality, Brooklyn; 3-story brick, with modern improvements; good neighborhood, and within 5 minutes' walk of the ferries—at reasonable rent. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brick house, No. 9 Lafayette-place, 28 feet in width, finished in modern style, and with all modern improvements. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HOTEL TO LEASE.—THE MANHATTAN Hotel, No. 7 Murray-st., containing about 100 rooms, will be leased to a good tenant for three or five years. Apply to JOHN PAINE, No. 47 Wall-st., or to JOHN LLOYD, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE first-class four-story, brown-stone, full-sized house, No. 51 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—A FIRST-CLASS hotel, called the Park Hotel, situated on the corner of Hudson and 4th sts; a fine view of the Hudson River. Inquire at No. 19 4th-st., on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO RENT—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 104 East 18th-st., near Irving-place. Apply at No. 92 or No. 132 East 19th-st. Can be seen from 12 to 3.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row

TO LET—THE EXTRA DEEP 5 STORY STORE No. 196 Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FIVE LOFTS, 50 feet by 23 feet each, in the well-lighted building No. 90 Ann-st. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that, hereafter, interest at the rate of FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be allowed on Deposits, under the Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862, for not less than THIRTY (30) DAYS, subject to be withdrawn after TEN (10) DAYS NOTICE, given at any time after the expiration of the THIRTY (30) DAYS.

Deposits heretofore made at four (4) per cent. may be withdrawn at any time, without notice, for the purpose of being redeposited at five (5) per cent.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
Given to the Purchase and Sale of
INSURANCE STOCKS
At Private Sale.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with ADRIAN H. MULLER.) No. 33 Wall-st.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 26, 1863.

Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that this Company will redeem on the 3d day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, forty-one of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for the sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offers of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund." Which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 3d day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds that, in case there are no bids offered to sell said bonds, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company aforesaid will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem, at par and accrued interest, by consecutive numbers of outstanding bonds, forty-one of said bonds, beginning at No. 121 and running to No. 143, inclusive; Nos. 146, 147 and 149 to 152, inclusive; Nos. 158 to 162, inclusive; Nos. 165, 166, 167, and Nos. 170 to 173, inclusive; and that from and after the 3d day of April, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, as heretofore.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. 6 PER CENT. 5-20 YEAR LOAN,

Are prepared to deliver, upon application, the various denominations of Coupon and registered six per cents as above at par and accrued interest. These Bonds bear six per cent. interest from date of subscription, payable in gold on the 1st of May and 1st of November. The privilege of conversion of legal tenders into the five-twenties at par will cease on the 1st of July, 1863. Orders should therefore be sent in without delay.

Having arrangements at Washington for the prompt collection of certificates of indebtedness, now maturing, we are prepared to make returns with dispatch. Government Securities of all descriptions for sale at market rates, and orders executed for the purchase and sale at the Brokers' Board of all current securities, coin, &c.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

UNITED STATES CERCIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—The subscribers have completed arrangements at Washington to collect Certificates of Indebtedness as they mature, making prompt returns, and giving market value for gold received for interest, or remitting gold, as correspondents may desire.

Constantly on hand for sale at market rate, United States Stocks.

6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness. Interest payable in gold.
6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness. Interest payable in currency.
6 per cent. Coupons Bonds of 1881.
6 per cent. Registered Bonds of 1881.
5.20 Coupons Bonds.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

MARCH 16, 1863.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be held in the City of Chicago at the Office of the Company, on the 1st day of April next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES, } Commissioners.
A. C. BADGER,

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Feb. 2?, 1863.

JERSEY CITY BONDS LOST.—ALL PERSONS are cautioned against purchasing the following bonds, issued by the Corporation of Jersey City, and mislaid by the subscriber, viz:

Bond No. 21, dated Oct. 27, 1859, payable to John Van Vorst, or his assigns, for $1,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest. Bond No. 35 dated Jan. 2, 1860, payable to John Van Vorst, or his assigns, for $1,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

The payment of the coupons on above bonds has been stopped, and application will be made for issue of duplicates. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors. J. N. DENISON, Secretary.

BOSTON, March 14, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
by A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on property in this City and Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Clinton Fire Insurance Company, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y.

$60,000 OF LOW-PRICED 1ST MORTGAGE Railroad Bonds for sale.
WM. A. GUEST, No. 31 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences April 1, 1863.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily.
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Deposits made on or before 1st April will bear interest from that date. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LOT OF ARMY SHOES, to close out a consignment. Apply to MEISSNER, ACKERMANN & CO., No. 48 Beaver-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS,
THE ABBOT COLLECTION,

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Fine Arts Institute, (Derby Galleries,) No. 625 Broadway, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock.

A most important and valuable private collection of original American and foreign works of art, embracing among them the principal portion of

THE ABBOT COLLECTION

of well-known paintings of value, and several superb copies of celebrated pictures in the Vatican, Pitti Palace, Borghese Palace, &c.

The superb gallery picture which has been exhibited for the past three months,

L. JOB VERNERT'S
BAY AND MARKET OF RIO JANEIRO.

This beautiful original work of art is ordered for sale, in consequence of the artist's departure for Europe, and will be included in the first day's sale.

CELEBRATED WASHINGTON SERIES,

by J. B. Stearns, Esq., representing Washington as a Soldier, Statesman, Farmer and Christian. These four superb national pictures were engraved in Paris, and are familiar as household words to the lovers of art. Also, the magnificent series of four pictures (reproduced by Mr. Boutelle,) representing

COLE'S VOYAGE OF LIFE.

Infancy, Youth, Manhood, Old Age. Some matchless copies of (and taken from) original pictures by

GUIDO, RAFFAELLE,
DOMENICHINO, MURILLO,
BERGHEM, CARLO MARATTI.

The American school are represented by charming original pictures by

GIGNOUX, SONTAG, HART,
NEHLIG, HUNTINGTON, INNES,
WARREN, CAFFERTY, INMAN,
LAZARUS, VERNERT, WENZLAR,
D. JOHNSON, MANZONI, HALL,
DELESSARD, WHITE, LACROIX,
COUTOURIER, MELBY, HEKKING.

We also call attention to a superb copy (same size as the original,) by Mayer, of Dresden, of

WINTERHALTER'S CELEBRATED PICTURE:
THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND HER MAIDS OF HONOR.

Also, a very fine Landscape and Cattle, by Wm. Shayer, and several other English Paintings.

The collection is now on exhibition
DAY AND EVENING, UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.
Catalogues ready.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1863.

In continuation of the system of auction sales, this Company will offer at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL.

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of April next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal.—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the trade and consumers, whose coöperation is respectfully invited.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF HARDWARE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 25, and following days, at the warehouse, Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, very extensive invoices of hardware, cutlery, guns and heavy goods. The attention of the hardware houses of the country is particularly invited to this sale, which in extent and variety will surpass any public sale of hardware hitherto held in this City. Terms cash.

ALVIN C. BAKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TO-MORROW, (Monday,) March 23, at private residence of Mr. Blair Chapman, Esq., No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock. Herring's pianoforte, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, silverware, paintings, carpetings, bedding, pier and mantel mirrors, bronze statuary, velvet and Brussels carpets, table cutlery, china, glassware, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture, &c.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., for delivering by contract at the depot for army clothing in this City,

Cavalry Guidons.
Garrison Flag Halliards.
Recruiting Flag Halliard.
⅜ inch Worsted Braid, yellow.
1½ inch Worsted Braid, yellow.
⅜ inch Worsted Braid, scarlet.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they desire to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany the bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Cavalry Guidons," "Flag Halliards," "Worted Braid, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 27th day of March, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 2,000 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above beef must be furnished forthwith.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., CINCINNATI, March 17, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 28th inst., for the following supplies, to be delivered in boxes suitable for shipment, at the Inspection Warehouse in this city. Samples must accompany the bids, and the bidders will state the dates at which deliveries will be made; viz.:

10,000 Axes,	10,000 Handled Hatchets,
10,000 Ax Handles	10,000 Camp Kettles,
10,000 Pickaxes,	25,000 Mess Pans,
10,000 Pickax Handles,	4,000 Spades,
1,000 Ax Slings,	6,000 Shovels.

JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a

PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
SATURDAY	April 4	SATURDAY	April 25
TUESDAY	May 19	TUESDAY	June 9

FIRST CABIN, from $95 to $135

Each berth, according to size, situation and accommodation of the State Rooms—all having the same privileges in the Saloons, and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First Cabin only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

SECOND CABIN—State Room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70

THIRD CABIN—Intermediate State Rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food $50

STEERAGE, with superior accommodations $30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednes'y, April 8.
CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 15.
AFRICA, MOODIE, leaves New-York, Weds'y, April 22.
ARABIA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston, Weds'y, April 29.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

ANGLO-SAXON,

Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, March 21

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
OVER
NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA OR ILLINOIS
Will leave for GREYTOWN, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at NOON,
On SATURDAY, April 25, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on the 22d inst. The fine British brig

BOREAS,

will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

Also, on the 25th inst., the schooner

G. L. ADAMS.

FOR MATAMORAS,

THE FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIP
TUBAL CAIN,

now due, will leave for the above port immediately upon her arrival from Havana. She insures at the lowest rate. For freight or passage, apply to

FAUSTO MORA, No. 11 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	M'ch 21
EDINBURGH	Saturday	M'ch 28
ETNA	Saturday	April 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 4 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2: SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the staunch steamer J. D. BEERS will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

25TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1863.
"PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NO. 2," PRIOR TO 1853.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A dividend of One and a-half per Cent. (1½) from the undivided assets, will be paid to the Stockholders of the Company, by applying at No. 88 Wall-st.

WM. H. ASPINWALL, Presidens.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY AFternoon, going from Washington-place to the corner of Mercer and Amity sts., or in the vicinity of Greene and 4th sts., a gold hunting anchor WATCH, ten rubies, made by Christinet & T. Schneider, Geneva. Apply at No. 9 Washington-place.

INSTRUCTION.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York.

The Spring Term opens on Wednesday, April 8, and continues fifteen weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rt. Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.
Rev. W. MITCHELL, Rector, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. J. G. BARTON, of the Free Academy, New-York.
Ex-Gov. HAWLEY, Stamford, Conn.
Ex-Gov. MINER, Stamford, Conn.
Capt. W. SKIDDY, Stamford, Conn.
T. DAVENPORT, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
J. FERGUSON, Esq., Stamford, Conn.; &c., &c.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq., New-York.
GEO. W. QUINTARD, Esq., New-York.
G. HEINEKEN, Esq., New-York.
E. QUINTARD, Esq., New-York; &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR Works on Book-keeping, continues to give private lessons in

BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,

At his rooms, No. 596 Broadway.

TERMS—For a short course of practice and instruction in double entry, with mercantile calculations, $25; for extra and finished course do. do., $40. Circulars on application.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Spring Term opens April 1, and continues thirteen weeks. The Circular of the school contains full particulars in regard to terms, advantages, course of study, etc., and may be had by application to the Principal, or to Dr. Weisse, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st.

REFERENCE.—Rev. Robert R. Booth, Mercer-st. Church

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., offers board and tuition for 14 weeks for $47. Term opens April 17, (both sexes); 14 teachers; 60 Cadets in Military Department; superior Commercial College. Write for the new catalogue.

YOUTH'S HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm near Hackensack, N. J., railroad communication from foot of Chambers-st., New-York. Terms $120 to $140 per year. For circulars address the Principal,

A. B. WINANT.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT, (FORMerly of Brooklyn,) opens a School for Boys at No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st., on April 13, 1863. Send for circulars to his residence, No. 4 East 30th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY—Instruction is given in WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GRAMMAR. Ten writing lessons, $1.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF LONG EXperience and thorough culture, a position to teach music, classics, mathematics and French. With patronage at his command, he desires either an academy or a select school, or any place where faithful services will be appreciated. He refers to Prof. William Mason and others. Address H. MILROY, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY would like to meet with an engagement as daily governess in some family in the City. She undertakes to instruct in music, oil-painting and drawing, both in pencil and crayon, together with the usual branches of a sound English education. Not a very large remuneration expected. Address DELTA, Union-square Post-office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, 27 YEARS, M. D. graduate of the University of Paris, wishes to find a school or private family, in the City or country, where he could learn English, and give French lessons in exchange for his board. Write or apply to Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, No. 48 East 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCHMAN WITH FAMILY wants to take charge of a farm near New-York; understands farming and vegetable gardening; makes himself generally useful; has ample experience in the country; can be seen and give reference on Monday, March 23, from 12 to 4, at David Hine's Printing Office, No. 162 William-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a gardener, a single man who understands his business in all its branches; no objections to farming, has the best of City reference. Address L. B., *Times* Office, Box No. 198.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTED TO take charge of a vegetable and fruit garden of five acres, on shares, if preferred. A horse, plows, &c., &c., with plenty of manure, are furnished, and a sure market for all that is produced. Apply on Saturday and Monday, with strong testimonials, to MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER; A first-rate man for vegetables and fruit, with wife who would attend the dairy. Apply at No. 333 West 15th-st.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTED TO go in the country; Scotchman or German, the latter preferred. Call at No. 154 Chambers-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED coachman; a single man preferred. Address, stating name, address, former employers, and from what country, Box No. 4,675 Post-office.

500 LABORERS WANTED—FOR GOVERNment work, 12 hours' distance from New-York. Pay, $1 per day, and found. Apply at No. 7 Bowling-green, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A BOY.—WANTED, A GOOD BOY WITH A GOOD voice for an up-town choir; immediately. To the right one, considerable advantages are offered. Inquire at No. 98 West 37th-st., between 6 and 7 P. M.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN.—WANTED, AN ARCHItectural draughtsman of first-rate ability. Apply at No. 98 Broadway, Room No. 12, before Wednesday next.

WAITER WANTED—ENGLISHMAN PREferred. Apply at No. 121 9th-st.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ALTHAUSE IRON WORKS, No. 199 WOOSTER-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of S. B. ALTHAUSE'S SONS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

J. J. ALTHAUSE,
S. B. ALTHAUSE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of S. B. ALTHAUSE & CO., and will continue the above business at No. 199 Wooster-st. till May 1, and after that date at No. 144 Greene-st., near Houston-st.

J. J. ALTHAUSE,
S. B. ALTHAUSE,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863. E. P. LEONARD.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

THE FIRM OF MUIRHEID & CLARKE has this day been mutually dissolved by the retiring of W. MUIRHEID from same firm.

W. MUIRHEID,
B. G. CLARKE.

The business in future will be conducted by B. G. CLARKE and W. G. SCHENCK, who solicit a share of the patronage the house has so long enjoyed.

MARCH 17, 1863. B. G. CLARKE.
W. G. SCHENCK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYGIENIC WHISKEY,

EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,
Highly recommended by the Faculty for all cases of
PULMONARY AFFECTIONS
and GENERAL DEBILITY,
At the celebrated Wine and Ale room, corner of Broadway and Liberty-st., under the Atlantic Bank.

WM. O. GILBERT, Agent.

TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, BAKERS,

TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
TIME, TROUBLE AND MONEY SAVED,
By using the
PATENT MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
Which entirely supersede the home-made article.

A large supply of the various sizes on hand; also, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER.

L. T. VALENTINE & CO., Sole Agents.
Commission Paper Warehouse, No. 45 Beekman-st., N. Y.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by

JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)

A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City, where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 7 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 45 4th-av., and 11 S. 7th-st., Wmsb'g.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director MAX MARETZEK

MEDORI in her celebrated rôle of NORMA.
SEVENTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
MONDAY, MARCH 23,

when will be presented, for the first time with this company, Bellini's opera of

NORMA,

with the following unprecedented cast:

Norma, (her great rôle) MME. MEDORI
(Her first appearance since her recent indisposition.)
Adalgisa MLLE. SULZER
Pollio SIGNOR MAZZOLENI
Oroveso SIGNOR BIACHI
Clotilde Mme. Fisher | Flavio Signor Rubio
Conductor MAX MARETZEK.

On WEDNESDAY,
EIGHTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
THURSDAY—SECOND OPERA NIGHT IN BROOKLYN,
when will be presented
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with its matchless New-York cast.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager Mr. Lester Wallack

Doors open at 7½. Begins at 8.

Another week of novelty and changes.

MONDAY—
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN
AND
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
TUESDAY—(eighth time,) HENRIETTE.
WEDNESDAY—ERNESTINE AND THE LITTLE TREASURE.
THURSDAY—(third time,) THE BUSY-BODY.
FRIDAY—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN.
SATURDAY, by universal desire, the popular and charming comedy of the
IRISH HEIRESS.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.

A NEW COMEDY, in four acts, with new and elegant scenery and decorations, and a most powerful cast, will be produced forthwith.

WINTER GARDEN.

On MONDAY, March 23,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
Who has created so intense a sensation in every city in which she has performed, will make her
FIRST APPEARANCE,
At this theatre, in her intensely emotional impersonations of
LADY ISABEL And MADAME VINE,
In the great moral play of
EAST LYNNE.

First dramatised for her from Mrs. Wood's celebrated novel of that title, by Clifton W. Tayleure, Esq., of the Baltimore bar.

Miss WESTERN will be sustained by the full strength of the company, and the piece will be presented with every attention to detail.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st.—the only place. Call, send or write.

MAD. RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicine sent by mail. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Sold at No. 162 Chambers-st., No. 127½ Liberty-st. and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York. Can also be obtained at No. 214 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail. All other "Female Monthly Pills" are counterfeit.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cts., in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

MAD. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canadas. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PILES, PILES.—EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL, blind or itching, and the worst cases can at once be relieved and entirely cured by a new invention that holds them up, and, by its use, produces their absorption and completely removes them, or money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Sold by all druggists. Address Dr. W. H. HALL, No. 696 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth or roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so through the agency of my new CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM and ETHER. Gold sets inserted, $20. Vulcanite, $8. Gold fillings, $1. Silver and Dentine, 50c. Extracting, 25c.

Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.—THE annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees, and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange Room, No. 17 South-st., on Monday, April 6, 1863. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1863,
REENGAGEMENT
REENGAGEMENT
OF
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,

The smallest, most beautiful and fascinating specimen of petite humanity, having been

REENGAGED FOR A SHORT TIME LONGER,

may be seen at all hours during the few remaining days she continues here, in company with

COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,

the two together making by far

THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS

ever seen on the face of the globe—smaller, even, than

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
LAST WEEK

of those wonders of the world, whose astounding performances are absolutely beyond belief, the

MALE AND FEMALE ARAB GYMNASTS,
JUGGLERS, ACROBATS AND CONTORTIONISTS.

They will appear at each performance.

The highly pleasing and successful

NEW MILITARY DRAMA,
NEW MILITARY DRAMA,

with splendid scenery, music and mechanism, entitled

THE ROLL OF THE DRUM,

which during the past week has elicited the applause and admiration of delighted audiences, will be repeated every afternoon and evening this week.

Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance in his inimitable songs.

MASTER ROBERT HENRY HENDERSHOT,
HERO DRUMMER-BOY,
HERO DRUMMER-BOY,

The first to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh.

THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
Or River Horse, from the River Nile, in Egypt.
THREE BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH,

With large Speckled Brook Trout, and other Living Fish swimming in the

CRYSTAL PONDS OF OCEAN AND RIVER WATER
In the Grand Aquarium. Also,

The Learned Seal, Ned, which plays tunes upon a Musical Instrument; the Great Roaring Black Sea Lion; What Is It? Albino Family; Bear Samson; Monster Snakes; Happy Family; Wax Figures, &c.

SATURDAY NEXT—THREE PERFORMANCES.

Admission, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; performance begins at 7½.

THE SECOND WEEK
OF THE GREAT FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
MISS LAURA KEENE
AN ORIGINAL AND POWERFUL DRAMA,
Written expressly for MISS KEENE.
MONDAY EVENING, March 23,

First night of a new drama in three acts and many tableaux, called

JESSIE McLANE,

In which the full strength of the company will appear.

NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
Novel and startling effects.
Tableaux of surprising character!
A story of the present time!

of LOVE, DESERTION, DESPAIR, PURSUIT, REVENGE, REPENTANCE, INSANITY, REASON RETURNED, RECONCILIATION AND PEACE.

MISS LAURA KEENE	as	The Erring Wife
Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh	as	The Deserted Husband
Mr. Chas. Walcot, Jr.	as	The Deceiver
Miss Ione Burke	as	The Impulsive Maid
Mrs. Robertson	as	The Miner's Wife

Other characters by the company.

This piece will be produced in a style fully up to the high standard for which this house has been so long and so justly celebrated.

"THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND HER MAIDS OF HONOR,"

ON FREE EXHIBITION AT THE
FINE ART GALLERY, No. 625 BROADWAY.

This superb picture will be sold TUESDAY EVENING, March 24.

COTOPAXI.

THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. CHURCH, ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

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of elegant piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon old rates, notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advance from 20 to 60 per cent. The profession and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED.

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There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

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REAL PROGRESS.—MRS. PAIGE'S ENTIRELY New Method of Teaching the Use of the Pianoforte and Singing is far superior to any other. The labor of years can be accomplished in weeks, and the pupils interested from the first. It can be easily adapted for family groups, as may be arranged; and, in some especial cases, by correspondence. It can be used by other teachers, after being duly qualified by the inventor. Address JAMES CONNER & CO.'S Agency, No. 614½ Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Pianos, at the new warerooms of HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, just below Stewart's new store. These instruments embrace all the late improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, all made of the very best seasoned materials, and are now acknowledged to be equal to any made for depth and purity of tone, and are fully warranted for five years.

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MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—Price $60 to $500 each. Written testimony from the most eminent organists and musicians of New-York City and elsewhere, that these are the best instruments of their class in the world, may be seen at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

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BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

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PORTABLE ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED—Boiler 10 to 16 horse power. Inquire for purchaser, and leave price and description at New-York *Argus* Office, No. 1 Park-place.

BOILERS WANTED.—TWO BOILERS WANTed for storage purposes, having capacity for 3,000 or 4,000 gallons each. J. A. COWING, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Edinburgh and the Norwegian's Mails.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

The Question of Recognition Again Before Parliament.

THE NEW ANGLO-REBEL STEAMERS.

PROGRESS OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. McGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived here last night.

The mails by the steamship *Norwegian*, which arrived at Portland on Friday evening, reached this City yesterday.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. SLIDELL AND DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Le Nord states that Mr. SLIDELL had just had an interview with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, in the course of which mention was made of Mr. SEWARD's recent dispatch. Mr. SLIDELL is said not to have concealed from the French Minister his surprise that Mr. SEWARD could think the seceding States willing to send members to the Washington Congress. It is also reported, says *Le Nord*, that the Government of Richmond has just contracted at Paris a loan for 60,000,000 francs.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE WAR.

The London *Times* in an editorial on the news by the *Europa*, remarks:

"Signs of the approaching end are not wanting. If the South be conquered, it must be by war, and the war everywhere languishes. It is now all but confessed that the expedition to Charleston is a failure. From Vicksburgh, it is sufficient to say that there is no news. The South seems to expect a trial of strength at Vicksburgh, and the Federal Government bent on conciliating. The Western States will do its utmost to gain a victory. But supposing Vicksburgh to be taken, what then? To talk of such an exploit as opening the Mississippi, is to make a confusion between military and commercial ideas. The fall of Vicksburgh may, certainly, unless some other point be held by the Confederates, open the Mississippi to flotillas of war-vessels, but it is plainly impossible to open the river to trade while a hostile population exists on its banks. The *Times* considers the most remarkable part of the *Europa's* news is the passing of the extraordinary Federal Conscription bill. As the days of the Republican majority are numbered, and this very 4th of March sees many of the most warlike Representatives sent back to private life, the extravagance of their proceedings seems to have increased with the near prospect of Democratic ascendancy."

ACKNOWLEDGING THE SOUTH.

In the House of Lords on the 2d inst., Lord STRATHEDEN had a notice on the record to call attention to the policy and duty of acknowledging the Southern Confederacy as an independent Power whenever the French Government is ready to concur in such a measure, and to move for all correspondence on the subject &c. The motion was not called up. The *Times* of the 2d strongly condemned the motion, and urged that a discussion of the subject would be worse than useless—a continuance of the policy of strict neutrality being the settled determination of the English Government and people.

SHIPS FOR THE REBELS.

In the House of Commons on the 2d, Mr. CAIRD asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether information had been laid before the Government regarding the preparation in this country of any ships intended like the *Alabama* for the Confederate States, and if so, what course they intended to adopt with regard to such ships?

Mr. LAYARD said the attention of the Government had been called to more than one vessel supposed to be in preparation for the service of the Confederate States in the same manner as the *Alabama*, but up to this moment no evidence had been furnished to enable the Government to act according to law. He could assure the Hon. members, however, that strict orders had been given that any vessels supposed to be fitting out for the Confederate States should be closely watched.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE WAR CALLED FOR.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d, on the motion of Mr. FITZGERALD, an address was agreed to for copies of the correspondence relating to the war in America, including the correspondence between the British Government and the Commissioners from the Confederate States, and the correspondence relating to the capture or detention of British vessels by Federal cruisers, or relating to the blockade of the ports of the Confederate States.

MR. SEWARD AND M. MERCIER.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* writes, under date of March 3:

"The *France* draws the very illogical inference from certain civilities paid to the officers of the *Gassendi* by Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD on the return of that vessel from Richmond with M. MERCIER on board, that M. MERCIER's account of his interview with Mr. SEWARD previous to the voyage must be accepted as incontrovertible in all the points as to which it differs from Mr. SEWARD's communication to Congress, and that because the *Gassendi* was asked to accept coal from the Government stores, M. MERCIER must have been commissioned by Mr. SEWARD to negotiate terms of peace at Richmond. In another paragraph, however, the *France* contents itself with saying that all these facts prove that the Washington Government did not "oppose" M. MERCIER's journey. That is a remarkable lowering of tone, and raises quite a false issue. Mr. SEWARD does not say he opposed the journey—on the contrary, he says he had no objection to it."

SIX STEEL-PLATED STEAMERS.

From the Cork Examiner.

A line of steel-plated steamers, six in number, has been laid down at Birkenhead for the purpose of proceeding to Maderia, thence to Nassau, and from Nassau to an unnamed port, where, it is supposed, some little risk is encountered, fully compensated by the possible profit of a successful venture. The first of this line arrived at Queenstown last week to coal, and has been detained by the heavy southwest winds which have prevailed. She is called the *Banshee*, and, as a steamer, is probably the most rakish-looking craft that ever attempted a daring enterprise. She is long, low, with two masts, two funnels, and huge paddle-wheels, all painted black. The rake of her masts and funnels is the most extraordinary we have ever seen, the spars making an angle of more, probably, than 60 degrees. Forward, her bow is well covered, as a protection against head seas. Her speed under steam is 18 miles an hour.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

From the Liverpool Telegraph, March 4.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—Intelligence was received in Liverpool yesterday announcing that the steamer *Douglas*, Capt. WILSON, (late of the *Emilie St. Pierre*,) had successfully run the blockade in and out of Charleston, and arrived in safety at Nassau. The same advices also state that the steamship *Antonica*, when running the blockade out of Charleston to Nassau, saw two steamers running the blockade into Charleston, one of which, from her rig and build, the Captain believes to be the screw-steamer *Thistle*, the same vessel which caused so much trouble to the United States corvette *Tuscarora*, off Madeira, some time ago. The Federal steamer *Sonora* is reported to have captured a screw-steamer while attempting to run the Wilmington blockade.

THE RUMORED CONFEDERATE LOAN.

A Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, writing on the 28th ult., says: "Mr. SLIDELL, the agent of the Southern States, had another interview to-day with M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS. There is a good deal of talk about a loan of 60,000,000 (of francs,) to be contracted by the seceding States, and the emission of which in Europe, and especially in France, would place the Imperial Government in a very embarrassing position. This loan would not be quoted on the Bourse; nevertheless it pursues its course, the South being in high favor with many eminent financiers, and people declare it is already completely negotiated." The *Nord* of March 3 says upon the subject: The Richmond Government has just contracted in Paris a loan of 60,000,000 francs."

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Accounts from Berlin state that the note of M. DE LHUYS, which was communicated by the French Ambassador to Count BISMARK, insists that Prussia shall keep within the limits of neutrality, and proposes a diplomatic intervention at St. Petersburgh. M. BISMARK told the French Ambassador that the arrangement with Russia was purely a military one; that it was not contemplated to send troops into Russian Poland; that the Russians could only pass the frontier after consulting the Prussian authorities; and that the progress of events in Poland justified the hope that the Convention would cease to be applied. In any case, it was said, Prussia was not pledged to depart from the principles of non-intervention, although neutrality could not be spoken of in a question of insurrection. The military measures taken on such a large scale by the Prussian authorities, are perfectly justified by the character of the insurrection, as well as by the great interest which Prussia has in restraining the Polish movement. Prussia only wishes to defend her frontier. At the same time she will do all she can to prevent the insurgents from drawing succors of men, arms, and ammunition from the Prussian provinces. As to the diplomatic intervention with the Russian cabinet, Prussia does not believe she can participate in it, as such an act would be equivalent to lending a moral support to the insurrection. The English Ambassador, Mr. BUCHANAN, is said to have made similar remarks to those of the French Minister. A letter from Berlin says, however, that Mr. BUCHANAN, after having condemned the Convention, "expressed the strong desire of the English Cabinet that Prussia should stop in this path, otherwise it was possible that France would decide to intervene energetically, and in case of war, England could not depart from her neutrality toward France, as public opinion, and that of the English Parliament, had pronounced very strongly against the policy of Prussia, which is endangering the peace of Europe."

The *Inedpendence Belge* asserts that Russia is prepared to grant an amnesty, to be followed by a proclamation, setting forth the reforms reserved for Poland.

The London *Herald* says the Prussian Government has yielded to the remonstrance of Europe, and practically undertaken to keep neutral in the contest between the Czar and the insurgents.

The progress of the insurrection is detailed in the following telegrams, which it will be observed are quite conflicting:

CRACOW, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The *Czar*, of to-day, announces that the Russians have been beaten by LANGIEWICZ, near Malagoszec, after an engagement which lasted five hours. Malagoszec is in ruins.

In direct contradiction of the above, we have the following:

WARSAW, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The insurgents, under the command of LANGIEWICZ, have been defeated near Malagoszec. They lost two cannons and have been continuously pursued since the engagement. Another band of insurgents has been dispersed near Zleehow with a loss of 150 killed. Intelligence received here from Astrowa states that an engagement between the Russian troops and the insurgents has taken place near Opatoureck, in consequence of which the Russians have evacuated Winare.

WARSAW, Sunday, March 1.

A supplement to the official *Denemick* announces that the bands of insurgents commanded by LANGIEWICZ and JEZIERANSKI have been totally defeated. LANGIEWICZ was wounded and fled. The peasants are said to be seizing the fugitive insurgents, and to have already given up 200 to the Russians.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 1.

Private letters received here from Warsaw state that the Government is publishing a journal for private circulation exclusively amongst military men. The reports from the theatre of war contained in this journal admit the Russian losses to be constantly augmenting, and state that the insurrection is daily increasing.

LEMBERG, Sunday, March 1.

LANGIEWICZ is reported to be wounded and his forces dispersed. It is stated that the insurgent leader BOGDANOWIEZ has been captured after having been defeated with his insurgent followers, 2,000 strong, near Ruda.

BOSNOWICZ, Sunday, March 1.

LANGIEWICZ, with 6,000 of his followers, arrived at Zombkowitz early this morning. An engagement took place between his forces and the Russian troops, in which the latter were totally defeated.

BRESLAU, Monday, March 2.

Travelers arrived here report that another victory has been gained by a body of 4,000 Poles near Mejskow. Many of the Russian wounded have been brought to the railway terminus at Mejslowitz.

WARSAW, Sunday, March 1.

Yesterday about eighty persons assembled in the Herrenstrasse preparatory to joining the insurgents. They were attacked by the police, and, after several shots were fired from an adjoining house, were compelled to take to flight. In the struggle one of the townspeople was killed. No further disturbances took place, and perfect tranquillity now reigns in Warsaw.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The propriety of devoting some of the Relief Fund to facilitate the emigration of the cotton operatives was being canvassed, and efforts were being made to induce the custodians of the various funds to devote some portion of the money to this end.

An address, signed by four Archbishops and thirty-five Bishops, had been sent to Bishop COLENSO, suggesting that he should resign on account of his writings on the *Pentateuch*.

The excitement in London—indeed, throughout England—pending the marriage of the Prince of Wales, was on the increase, and the clang of preparation was everywhere heard. The *Times* remarks that the passionate display of loyalty is without precedent.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Jan. 24.

By telegraph from Suez. Mr. HOLLANDS has been appointed to the command of the late Gen. WARD's contingent.

The French contingent has been defeated at Chowsing, near Ningpo. Lebrethon, the commander, was killed. The treaty of commerce between Prussia and China has been ratified by the Emperor. It is stated to be the intention of the Chinese Government to issue medals to all officers who have served in the Taiping companies.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Saturday, March 21—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Europa*, now due here.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden in Philadelphia.

A SERENADE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 19.

Last evening, the friends of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN tendered him a serenade at the Girard House, he having arrived in this city yesterday, on his way to Kentucky. It not having been publicly announced that the serenade would take place, there were not a great many persons in attendance. About 10½ o'clock, a detachment of Hassler's Band appeared in front of the hotel and performed the national airs. Mr. CRITTENDEN was in ill health, but came upon the balcony and was received with cheers.

In response, he returned his thanks for the kindly feeling manifested toward him, but declined making any extended remarks. After alluding to the unhappy condition of our national affairs, he said that we had a great duty to perform; we must sustain the free Government which our fathers bequeathed to us. The speaker did not advocate battling against the Southern people because he hated them; God knows he loved the South; but he felt it his duty to sustain our noble Government, and he intended to do so. [Applause.] True, in the prosecution of the war, there was much to complain of, and he would not render a silent acquiescence to what he thought was wrong. Truth and justice are the strength of a people, and they would always make any cause so much the stronger and better. The speaker therefore would protest against the evil policies which he thought had entered into the war, and which were making it more continuous and bloody that it might otherwise have been. He trusted for a restoration of the Union. "There is a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will;" and, notwithstanding errors in the prosecution of the war, the speaker believed we would yet attain future honor and glory as a people. The officers of the Government have their duties to perform, and we must judge them frankly and liberally, and not, under any pretext, submit to any violation of the Constitution, for that is our liberty and our life. A people who have habituated themselves to submitting quietly to violations of their Constitution may eventually submit to the deprivation of liberty. We are now contending for the perpetuation of our institutions. We are not fighting from motives of hatred or vengeance, but upon noble and magnanimous principles. Our country must remain united, else it will be nothing but a source of danger and sorrow hereafter. We should, then, fight as contending with brothers. The South have been our brothers, and must be so if we succeed, and we will succeed. As HOMER says: "It is not in hate, but in honor only, that these chiefs contend."

After renewing his thanks for the compliment tendered him, the speaker retired, amid applause.

Letter from Gen. Banks.

The following is the conclusion of a business letter written to Gov. ANDREW by Maj.-Gen. BANKS:

"I notice in the papers of the North a report that certain regiments, or detachments, or soldiers of my command, have been ordered or permitted to return to their masters against their will, to stand guard over, and to flog the slaves in this Department. It gives me pleasure to be able to say that it is without foundation or justification. In fact, in statement and in implication, it is utterly and infamously false.

As it is made a reproach to Massachusetts that such orders are given by one of her citizens, I desire to say to you, the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, having had many of her unsurpassed regiments under my command, that I bear constantly in my mind that I am a son of Massachusetts, and grateful as the remembrance may be to me and mine, I have yet greater satisfaction in the fact that, as an officer of the army of the United States, following the instructions of the President, and the laws of the land, I have never performed, or permitted, or passed without its appropriate censure, any act inconsistent with my duty, with the spirit and principles of the people among whom I was born, or that, justly interpreted, would not meet their approval, without party distinctions. Our country has many sorrows, and has yet to encounter many natural trials—none greater than those engendered by wanton and wicked perversions of truth. In the hands of strong men, the truth alone is an adequate remedy for all evils. It aids every cause, and supports all men. If the people of Massachusetts pant for greater sacrifices of blood and treasure than they have made, and yet must make, in the defence of their great cause, let them foster a national spirit of wanton and shameless mendacity. It will open an abyss deep enough and dark enough, to swallow all the children that may spring from their loins for unnumbered generations."

A CHAPTER ON ICE.

The Supply for next Summer—Interesting Statistical Information—The Mildest Winter on Record—A Glance at the Winters of the Old Times, &c., &c., &c.

The question of a supply of ice for the coming Spring and Summer months, is beginning to assume a phase of no little interest and importance, as the most extraordinary Winter that ever visited America is gradually drawing to its close. In a few weeks more, the Ice-king will have taken the wings of the wind, and borne himself to those more northern regions where snow and ice prevail in perpetual abundance, and whence we shall not hear from him again until the earth has performed his annual revolution. But if the ancient monarch goes off without treating us to another sharp and decisive "cold snap," the good people of New-York, and all who depend upon her for their supplies of ice, will have reason to regret the departure of the frosty King, and the extreme gentleness with which he has demeaned himself this season. For, by all calculations, the supply of ice this year will fall far short of the necessities of the ordinary domestic consumers, to say nothing of the tens of thousands of foreign ones.

New-York and Boston are the great ice-emporiums for the Western World. All the cities, towns, hamlets and settlements south of these latitudes are kept in ice-water by the indefatigable companies established in these two cities. That an idea may be formed of the extent of this trade, and its vast importance, we may state that no less than 400,000 tons of ice are annually got in for this market, and stored in houses built for the purpose at Rockland Lake, Hudson River, and other localities. Of this large quantity, it is strange to say that only 200,000 tons, or one-half of the whole supply, go over the scales, and into consumption. The other half is wasted in the process of dividing the blocks in the ice-stores, in cutting, shaping the blocks, melting, and other ways. The ice, when gathered from the ponds or river, is stored in large blocks, and these becoming frozen together, renders necessary the dividing process when the article is needed for use. On these occasions competent workmen—for even the proper division of these huge blocks of ice requires considerable skill in the workman—are employed to cut it up into small blocks of different sizes. This is effected by an instrument resembling a common chisel, called a chisel-bar. This instrument is four inches thick, but sharp-edged. In cutting the blocks, four inches of ice are consequently wasted on each side of a square, which go for nothing, as the pieces go back into the river, perhaps to be enjoyed by the fishes, or to be frozen for next year's crop.

Large quantities of ice are frequently taken into these depositories. During the cold spell of two or three weeks ago, the New-York Ice Company secured as much as 4,500 tons in one day. The average gathering is, however, not so large, but is put down at 2,000 tons a day, when there is anything like a respectable frost prevailing. One large ice-exporting house, in Boston, ships to foreign ports no less than 80,000 tons a year. This gives employment to a large number of persons. The Knickerbocker is the largest Ice Company in this City, and carries on a most extensive business at home and abroad. Considerable quantities of ice are annually shipped from this house, while but very little is exported by the New-York Ice Company, and none at all by the others.

The Village of Rockland Lake, in Rockland County, N. Y., is almost entirely occupied by people employed in the ice-cutting business. Rockland Lake is a body of pure water, three miles in circumference; it is elevated about two hundred feet above the level of the Hudson River, and forms the chief source of Hackensack River. The lake abounds in fish, but is chiefly valuable for its clear and beautiful ice, from which New-York obtains its principal supply. The operatives residing there have always looked forward to the wintry months with pleasing anticipations of constant work and regular wages. The mildness of the present Winter has not been beneficial to them, however much other people had reason to be thankful for the gentleness of the season; for, as there is little or no agricultural occupation in the village, the people are dependent altogether on their peculiar industry, and as they have not had constant employment, they will naturally suffer considerably.

It is not impossible that we may yet have some days of severe cold, and in such a case the Rockland villagers will be able, perhaps, to make up for lost time. If not, then not more than half a crop may be expected, at least from this State. The intense cold which produces ice is, as a general thing, a very rare occurrence in the month of March, and as this is the only month on which we can in any way depend for any further appearance of ice, we must either have it then, or not at all. An idea of the probability or improbability of ice being gathered in March may be discerned by the reader on comparing the temperature in these latitudes for some years past. We do not pretend to give exact data in every instance, as this would be impossible when it is so difficult to obtain correct statistics. In the year 1848 the cold term of that Winter closed on the 4th of March. This was a fair extension of the Winter. In 1858 there were eight days of ice-producing weather also in the month of March. In 1861 the Hudson River was closed by masses of impenetrable ice from the 18th to the 21st of March. There are thousands of people who will call this to mind. So far back as the year 1816 there were some days of cold weather in the month of March. The four years above mentioned are the only instances in the lengthy period of seventy-four years in which very severe ice-producing cold has prevailed in the month of March. In the year 1822 very late in the Winter season, although not so far as the month of March, the North and East Rivers were thoroughly congealed, forming one flat open plain between the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Hoboken and Jersey City.

In 1858 it will be well remembered that the East River was so thoroughly frozen over that thousands of persons went over to the opposite shores on the ice. Frequent excursions were made from one side to the other. The ice was thick, firm and solid. Pic-nic parties were held with a good deal of freedom as long as the ice lasted, and music and laughter frequently resounded where now we see nought but a wild waste of waters. A well-known preacher of Brooklyn has good reason to bear this season in mind, for having, with a party of friends, gone out on the ice for purposes of amusement, a mass became suddenly divided and the reverend gentleman, with several of his associates, was swept out to sea by the power of the current, and in all probability would have gone to the bottom had it not been for the vigorous exertions of the boatmen and other citizens of New-York. It is scarcely necessary to say the Lake icemen of Rockland County found abundant and profitable employment during that memorable year.

We give below some of the principal ice-houses of this City. First in rank is the Knickerbocker Ice Company, its principal office being at No. 432 Canal-street, of which Company ALFRED PARMORE is President, and T. BROWNING Secretary. The second in importance is the New-York Ice Company, office No. 440 Canal-street, and A. THORP is President; the Washington Ice Company, office at the foot of Christopher-street, JAMES VANETTEN, President; the Rockland Ice Company, No. 47 Jay-street; the Eagle, No. 108 Seventh-avenue. Beside these Companies there are 150 retail houses, some possessing one wagon, others two or three, up to one dozen or more. There are also six of these establishments in Brooklyn.

Before concluding it may be proper to say a word or two concerning these storehouses, and the manner in which the ice is taken from the lakes. The storehouses are huge wooden or brick buildings, without windows, standing around the edge of the water, and present a most singular appearance. They are from one to two hundred feet long, and with considerable depth, and have a capacity of containing some 20,000 tons. One at Athens, on the Hudson, contains 58,000 tons, and two at Rockland Lake, in Orange County, hold 40,000 each. There are some fifty of these buildings at Fresh Pond, Cambridge. In addition to these large public storehouses, where ice is preserved for the world's consumption, many of our wealthy citizens, who reside at short distances from the city, or, it may be, away in the interior, have private ice conservatories, where, in the winter months, they secure as much as they require for domestic use during the Spring and Summer months. Some of these ice-houses are very fine structures, built expressly for the purpose. The ponds from which the supplies of ice are obtained are filled with the purest water, which, when congealed, forms very clear and beautiful ice.

As the season of harvest is but short, great expedition is necessary to house the crop. At such times, the ponds and ice grounds present a very busy and enlivening scene, with the crowds of busy men pressing forward their labor with horses and their curious machines. In the clear cold nights, when the work is still continued by the light of the moon, the interest is greatly heightened by the contrast presented by the life and bustle upon the ice, and the gloom of the open water around, with the leafless forests in the background.

The War in Tennessee.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S VIEWS.

A letter from Parson BROWNLOW, dated Nashville, March 6, appears in the Philadelphia *Press*. He writes:

"When the Army of the Cumberland will move, I am not prepared to say, but it will be before a great while—as soon, I should say, as the roads will allow of an advance. Gen. ROSECRANS evidently has the best army now on the continent. It is in good *trim* in every respect; and while I am not aware of the strength of the army, I feel authorized to say that the army of the Cumberland does not fall short of 100,000 men, well clad, well fed, well armed, enjoying good health, and eager to hear the word, 'forward, march.' There is heavy firing and skirmishing going on daily, both on the right and left of our front, and prisoners are being captured by both parties."

Then after referring to the fight at Franklin, he says:

"For my part, I think this slaughter of a few of our regiments with armed negroes, will have a beneficial effect. It will moderate the Copperheads of the Northwest, who have such confidence in the humanity, honor and chivalry of the rebel army. And it will cool off the radical Abolitionists, whose love for the negro induces them to believe that they are so meek, loyal and God-like, that they will fight only on the side of Freedom. I told the people of the North, in my speeches, as thousands of them will recollect, what I now repeat—that is to say, one-half of all the slaves in the seceded States will fight for their owners, and fight to perpetuate their own bondage.

I am pleased to have it in my power to say, and say truthfully, too, that the Union sentiment of Tennessee is growing stronger, and developing itself more and more in every direction. There is now a flourishing Union Club here, which numbers 350 members, all citizens, and its numbers are increasing daily. Its regular meetings are held every Thursday evening. Its rules and regulations are strict, and its members are all *unconditional Union men*, and are required to be such.

We hope, in Tennessee, to have the rebel forces driven down into the Cotton States by late in the Spring or early in the Summer, so as to enable us to elect members of the Legislature and a Governor, all of loyal men. Then we shall redistrict the State and elect loyal Congressmen and Senators, so as to have them in Washington next Winter to back up the Administration and the army, and oppose the mad schemes of the Copperheads. We will also elect Judges, organize our Courts, and again put the machinery of civil government in motion."

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE INDIANS.

We take the following items of news from the *New-Mexican* of February 21:

The Navajoe Indians have been committing depredations in the vicinity of Pesalta. Maj. LEWIS BACA had gone in quest of them, at the head of a party of volunteers.

Two fine specimens of gold dust had been found forty-five miles from Santa Fé.

A strong party is growing up in favor of organizing a State Government.

Three prisoners—WALLACE, HIGGINS and WALKER—had made their escape from the Guard-house of the military post at Santa Fé. They were under arrest for forging drafts on the United States Treasury.

The *New-Mexican* estimates that the wool clippings of the Territory, for this year, will amount to above nine million pounds.

An extensive woolen factory is to be erected at Las Vegas.

Acting-Gov. ARNY had addressed a letter to the Governor of the State of Chihuahua, inviting a renewal of the great trade that was once carried on between that State and New-Mexico. Gov. TERRASAS had replied in a friendly spirit, and the probabilities are that the trade will be reopened.

—William Kearn, late Provost-Marshal of Philadelphia, has been held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge of having forged discharge papers for soldiers. In the case for which he was arrested he is said to have received $50 as a consideration.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Mary Sanford, for Port Royal, S. C., and Morehead City, N. C.—Mrs. J. B. Steele and daughter, of Brooklyn; G. N. Hayward, J. C. Hinchman, Ch. Claer, Eugene Burn, Samuel Parrott and wife, Rev. John Kimball, Col. S. H. Mix and Wm. Canfield, of New-York; Egbert Horton, of Williamsburgh; George Marshall, of Brooklyn; Charles C. Fuller, G. W. Chipman, N. P. Ulann and J. M. Codman, of Boston, Mass.; S. Adams and T. L. Merrill, of Maine; A. King Birge, Bridgeport, Conn.; E. O. Peck, Birmingham, Conn.; George Ward, O. Wilson, and Dr. J. F. Ward, of Newark, N. J.; Dr. H. A. Johnson, of Chicago, Ill.; Lieut. J. H. McCoy, Doylestown, Penn.

In steamship Melita, for Havana.—G. A. Fuller, J. Y. Jones, Mr. Held, John H. Shaw, George H. Wilder, Wm. P. Smalley, James K. Ford, Miss Caroline E. Holt, George Young, C. Espinola, A. Schmitzler.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Talcott, Miss F. L. Talcott, Miss Allen, H. Rose, A. M. Mosley, F. S. Winston, M. Robinson, Charles Cæsar, E. Barrow and servant, W. A. Carey, A. L. Dibble, M. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Monchet and 3 children, Mrs. Antoinette, Miss A. Aldrich, J. McDonald, H. M. Clary, James Perrates, J. L. Hewes, M. Sans, E. Villamil, T. Soitoa, A. G. de Valle, L. Aleobet, V. Leon, J. Fernandez, J. Molina, C. Chauncey, C. Lopez, J. Fayaga, H. L. Loverick, Capt. S. Whiting, J. Williams, N. Cartwell, J. Pama, Mr. Franklin, C. Cæsar, W. Taylor, Mr. Wagnon, J. E. Murphy, Charles Harris, L. C. Halberstadt, G. G. Williams, J. Thomas, M. Collins, J. Morris, E. H. Andrews, S. Hayden, W. G. Paulson, J. H. Browning, D. Wm. Saile, D. Lord, J. Hageman, T. C. Aymzz, Capt. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leon, Wm. Saile, Capt. Davidson, Mr. Wilson, J. Bushby, George Ehles, 5 deck passengers, 10 distressed seamen.

MARCH [illegible] steamship *Edinburgh, from Liverpool.*—Matilda [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Frickelton, Mr. and Mrs. McKean [illegible] children, Mr. and Mrs. Carrick and child, F. J. Al[illegible] Mr. Potter, O. Vadie, Mr. Coakley, H. Smythe, George Perett, James Smitherbank, F. O'Rourk, R. A. Rapiano, Capt. Crithness, Geo. Nizon, Mr. Vitale, Alex. Reid, M. T. Hamill, T. Harrison, Mr. Chalseneines, Louis Sennas, Ch. Guernlean, H. Mayer, James Clarkson, Allan C. Hays, and 396 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 03 | Sun sets.... 6 14 | Moon sets.... 9 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 43 | Gov. Island. 10 32 | Hell Gate.. 11 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ship Bunker Hill, Davis, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Brigs Laura, (Br.,) Langthorn, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Prince Alfred, (Br.,) Igatt, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. DeWolf; Delphine, (Dan.,) Schmidt, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Minnie Cobb, Averill, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Cora, Kelley, Gloucester, H. C. Fisher; Wm. A. Ellis, Hughes, Washington, Jonas Smith; Rover, Smith, Demarara, Tynes & Smith; D. Baker, Tuthill, Washington, Baker & Dayton; C. H. Cook, Sparks, Jacmel, Louis T. Jawnee; S. P. Hawes, Mason, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; H. H. Steele, Howes, Provincetown, Crowell & Payne; J. Mayo, Rich, Deals Island, Crowell & Payne; B. D. Prince, Shaw, Deals Island, Crowell & Payne; M. S. K. Thorne, Nickerson, San Juan del Norte.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool March 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 427 passengers to J. G. Dale. March 4 passed ship Almeda, towing out; same day, at 1:25 P. M., 12 miles W. of Bellanay, passed steamship Europa, bound in. 5th, 5 miles W. of Saltees, passed steamship Etna, bound in. 15th, lat. 43 31, lon. 43 32, signalled ship Sir Robert Peel, fm. Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship British Queen, Le Messurier, Havana March 14, and Nassau 16th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Experienced strong N. E. gales from Hatteras.

Steamship Plantaganet, (Br.,) Bennett, Liverpool Feb. 18, via Halifax March 18, with mdse. to Walden & Booth.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Raymond, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Celestial Empire, Follansbee, Liverpool Jan. 28, with salt, coal, etc., to Charles H. Parsons & Co. Have had strong westerly gales most of the passage. March 2, lat. 42 38, lon. 42, had a heavy gale from N. W., while lying to under close-reefed topsails, shipped a heavy sea, which stove hatch-house and shifted cargo, giving the ship a leeward list. March 5, lat. 42 43, lon. 43, exchanged signals with ship New-World, hence for Liverpool. March 7, lat. 42 21, lon. 48 19, passed through large quantities of field ice. March 8, lat. 43 10, lon. 48 50, passed four large icebergs.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Wade, London 33 ds., with coal to Thomas Duncan. March 6, lat. 44 15, lon. 46 05, passed an iceberg. March 16, lat. 40 15, lon. 62 50, passed several icebergs.

Ship Far West, Page, Londonderry Feb. 4, in ballast to Wm. T. Frost. Have experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Donati, Squire, Shields, Jan. 21, with mdse. to C. Adams.

Ship Young America, Carlisle, Antwerp and Flushing Feb. 17, in ballast to Robert L. Taylor.

Ship William Wirt, Clark, Boreeaux Feb. 11, in ballast to Heye Brothers. Feb. 22, had a severe hurricane, the wind veering from S. E. to N. W., ship lying under bare poles. March 6, passed between two icebergs, one ship in sight. March 7, saw several icebergs, carried away mizzen top yard. March 8, no lat. etc., saw 15 icebergs, the weather thick and rainy; early in the evening, saw a light, supposed to be that of a vessel; she flashed three torches and sent up three rockets; bore down straight for her, and called on hands on deck to keep a lookout; afterward, seeing nothing of her, resumed our course. March 17, at 9 A. M., saw a large steamer steering eastward. March 18, signalized Br. ship British Queen, sailing N.

Bark Jaspar, Bennett, Alexandria 20 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Had strong easterly winds the whole passage.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New Haven,) Parmelee, Port Spain, Trinidad, March 4, with sugar to Bishop & Bros. March 7, off St. Thomas, saw U. S. gunboat Alabama, and a U. S. screw steamer steering E. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Mahlon, Williamson, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Thompson, Key West 10 ds., with mdse. to Benner & Brown.

Bark Merrimac, (of Portland,) Hoyt, New-Orleans 20 days, with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Had very heavy weather all the passage.

Brig Col. Penniman, Coffin, Trinidad de Cuba Feb. 27, with sugar to Moore & Henry. Sld. in co. with brigs W. Mason, Marshall, (Dutch,) Nellie, (Br.,) all for New-York. March 8, off Sand Keys, was spoken by U. S. frigate Colorado, cruising.

Brig John Hathaway, (of Newport,) Townsend, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to J. L. Hathaway.

Brig Magnet, (Br., of Halifax, N. S.,) Roche, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to J. Leaycraft.

Brig Experiment, Gilbert, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to Manson & Wilkie. Had heavy weather the entire passage; been 10 days N. of Hatteras.

Brig Lagrange, Rollins, New-Orleans 24 ds., with sugar, etc., to Trask & Dearborn.

Brig M. T. Ellsworth, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Lawrence, Cienfuegos 28 ds., with molasses to master. Is bound to Portland, Me., put into this port short of provisions. Has experienced very heavy weather, split and lost sails, etc.

Brig Village Belle, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Douglass, St. Jago de Cuba March 6, with sugar, tobacco, etc., to J. F. Whitney & Co. Experienced very heavy gales fm. N. and N. W., the last ten days. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Ramonita, (Pruss.,) Kruise, Olway via Yarmouth, Eng., 87 ds., with coal to order. Has experienced heavy westerly gales on the passage, stove bulwarks, and was obliged to throw overboard 80 tons of coal to lighten the vessel.

Brig Hannah, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S., Allen, Aspinwall 20 ds., with hides, cocoa, etc., to Smith & Lough.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, (of Searsport,) Lanpher, Cardenas March 8, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. Maria Hall, (of Pembroke,) Bartlett, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co. Been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, experienced heavy gales from N. W. to N. E., split sails, carried away head-gear, shifted cargo, etc. March 17, lat. 28 40, lon. 73 35, saw what appeared to be the lower mast of a large schooner, having been carried away near the deck.

Schr. Julia Newell, Slait, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Justina, Holmes, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Charles Colgate, Saunders, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. Flying Fish, Low, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. H. B. Ely, Brown, Norwalk.

Schr. Roscius, Cook, Taunton.

Schr. Benjamin English, Gray, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Lamartine, Blackburn, Biddeford 3 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Shenandoah, Nash, Rockland 3 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Mary Harris, (Br., of Nassau,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P., 14 ds., with molasses, etc., to J. Eneas.

Schr. Ann Caroline, Bacon, Boston 3 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Mary Smith, Eastport 10 ds., with lath to Boynton & Son.

Schr. T. Freeman, Curry, Portsmouth, N. H., for Georgetown.

Schr. Laura Frances, Higgins, Rockland 3 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr Augusta, Gregory, Rockland 3 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Joseph Cobb, Boston 3 ds., with ship timber to J. Wiley.

Schr Massachusetts, Scott, Rockland 3 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. R. B. Pitts, Paul, Rockland 3 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Madagascar, Moore, Searsport 3 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Brigham, Rockland 3 ds., lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Forest, Averill, Rockland 3 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Mary E. Pierce, Shea, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Pearl, Swift, Saco, heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. C. Losier, Laws, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Henry Hobart, Robinson, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., fresh.

BELOW—Bark Bounding Billow, from west coast of Africa; brig Imogene.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, Teutonia, Ocean Queen and Melita.

Steamship Mary Sandford, for Port Royal etc.

Steamers Thames, Arago, Thomas Collier, Virginia.

Ships Mamaranack, L. L. Sturges.

Barks N. E. Anderson, R. G. W. Dodge.

Brig Mary Lowell.

Schooners Mary T. Hays, (Br.,) W. E. Alexander, (Br.,) Avon, Herschel, Fanny Fern, Euphemia, Ann and Susan.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Parmelee, of bark N. H. Gaston, from Port Spain, Trinidad, arrived at this port this morning, reports that the privateer Florida, arrived at Barbados Feb. 23, and after taking in coal, sailed again on the 25th. She had taken no new prizes since the ship Jacob Bell.

The Br. steamship Melita, for Havana, which sailed yesterday, took out on freight $149,069 in specie.

Spoken, &c.

Col. Hunter—Br. brig, standing E., Feb. 21, lat. 51 10, lon 35 38.

Sam Dunning—from Callao for Europe, March 1, lat. 34 20, lon. 37 30.

Wandering Jew—ship, understood him from Cardiff for Oden, Feb. 13, lat. 46 35, lon. 10 07.

Merrimac—bark, from New-Orleans for New-York, 9th inst., lat. 32 24, lon. 76 23.

Wild Hunter—Br. brig, from Cienfuegos for Halifax, March 2, off Cape Antonio.

Foreign Ports.

Sld. from St. Jago de Cuba March 4, bark Linda, Stewart, for New-York; Br. brig Petrel, for do.; brig Elisha Doane, Jones, for Baltimore.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
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ZYLOBALSAMUM;

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.
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EAST INDIA PALE
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BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
AND IN BOTTLES, QUARTS AND PINTS.
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask;
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day,
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand, supreme intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, sea-sickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the great remedy and restorative is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To [illegible] would enjoy
Heaven's best gift, without alloy;
Who droop, yet know not why, and pale,
Hostetter's Bitters we commend
As Health's most potent friend.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

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